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AND VOLUNTEER  
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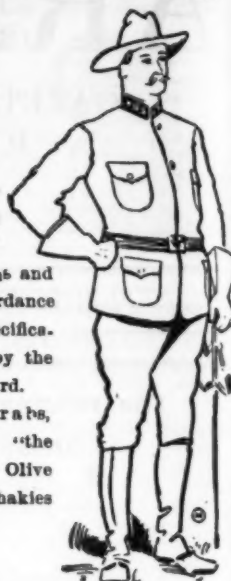
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The Federal Government has shown its interest in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1904 by making an appropriation of \$5,000,000 to aid in its inauguration, and has also appropriated over \$1,250,000 for a Government exhibit. The first number of the "World's Fair Bulletin," Vol. 4, contains an illustrated description of the ceremonies attending the allotment on the last day of September and the first two days of October of the spaces, designs for the erection of the buildings representing the United States Government and the several States, territories and colonies of the Union. At the Louisiana site, President Francis of the Board of Directors referred to the fact that Missouri was a part of the original Louisiana, and that the Louisiana State building was to be a replica of the Cabildo, that noted edifice in which on Dec. 20, 1803, this great territory was transferred from France to the United States. One of the most conspicuously located reservations is that for the Philippines, 1,000 by 1,300 feet, with small reservations in its rear for Hawaii, Guam, Porto Rico and Tutuila. The commissioner for the Philippine Government, Dr. W. P. Wilson, delivered an address devoted largely to the great resources of the Philippine Islands, which, he stated, would be represented at the World's Fair without regard to expense, the intention being to make the Philippine exhibit the principal one at the World's Fair. He said that from 500 to 800 Filipinos, including representatives of some fifty different tribes of aborigines, would be brought to St. Louis, and that their manners and mode of living would be shown, as far as possible, on the thirty or more acres set apart for the Philippine exhibit. Mrs. James L. Blair, who has been chosen President of the Board of Lady Managers of the Exposition, was Miss Apolline M. Alexander, the daughter of Colonel Alexander, at one time postmaster of Washington, D.C., where she was born. Since her marriage to Mr. Blair, of the St. Louis bar, in 1883, she has taken a leading position in St. Louis, and is distinguished for executive ability, musical talent, and a clear and perspicuous style of speaking.

Conditions in certain provinces of the Philippines appear to support the opinion, more than once expressed in these columns, that the change from military to civil rule in the islands was premature and of doubtful wisdom. The insurgent army no longer exists, but in place of it there have appeared many large bands of armed outlaws which the civil authorities, even with the help of the native constabulary, are utterly unable to suppress. It is a suggestive and somewhat disquieting fact, too, that these bands are most active in the province of Rizal, in which the city of Manila is situated, and in the adjacent provinces of Cavite and Bulacan, where they have terrorized the inhabitants and committed innumerable crimes against life and property. The civil government virtually acknowledges that it cannot deal effectively with these desperados, and will probably seek the co-operation of the military authorities. Major Gen. George W. Davis, commanding the Division of the Philippines, has already strengthened the garrisons in the province of Rizal, and when called upon he will be in position to clear up the situation in short order and in such a way that it will stay cleared. We fear, however, that the program proposed by the civil authorities is impracticable and unwise. They want the Army to do all the hard work and bear all the responsibility, but they are not willing that it should have control of the situation, even temporarily. In other words, they propose a policy of divided au-

thority under which the Army shall perform all the labor and let the civil government take all the credit. It is amazing that the men at the head of the Philippine civil administration should insist upon a plan so unjust and absurd. If the Army is to resume operations in the islands it should be with a free hand and individual authority to deal with the situation in its own way. If permitted to follow the methods that have been approved by experience, it will re-establish peace and order in the affected provinces without any difficulty whatever, but any system of dual control, with the civil authorities attempting to direct military operations, will certainly result in needless confusion and delay, and possibly in disaster.

According to the New York Sun sportsmen are having experiences with small caliber rifles which agree with the results of the experiments with military rifles. They find that a thirty-caliber bullet makes a hole at entrance not larger than a lead pencil; so small, in fact, that the skin closing over it prevents hemorrhage almost entirely, but at the point of exit there is apt to be a cavity which looks as if some giant hook had gouged out the flesh. Furthermore, the tissues through which the bullet passes are so torn or injured that the flesh for a considerable distance around is not eatable. A powerful doe in prime condition required three bullets to drop her. The first bullet, passing through the body, had shattered three of the ribs on the far side and made a hole at exit as large around as a silver dollar. A shot through the neck was trifling, but the last one had ripped into pulp the tissues near the flank, had pulverized two of the rear vertebrae and passing out had frayed a hole as large around as the crown of a child's hat. More than two large doubled fists could be thrust into the cavity, and more than a pound of flesh had been torn away in the exit of the bullet driven by smokeless powder. For three inches around that part of the deer was ruined for table purposes. It has been found, too, that the small calibers, while they eventually cause death and mangle the animal, lack the shocking capacity to stop it in its tracks. Since they came into general use five deer are hit and run away into the woods to die where one was lost before. There are many instances in which deer going at full speed down a runaway are shot six or seven times with lead-pencil bullets only to keep on as if untouched and to die within a day or so. It is to be said for the old-fashioned black-powder .44, .45 and .50-calibers that when one of their bullets struck a deer the animal generally stopped as if hit by lightning; even if not mortally hurt at the first fire it was knocked down and so slowed that it was easy for the marksman to put in a finishing shot.

Adjutant General Corbin's remarks deploring the early marriage of young officers of the Army who are without other means than their pay and allowances have provoked an earnest protest from the Philadelphia Ledger, which not only declares that the advice is wrong, but says that "when the adjutant general, who has the power of making assignments to desirable posts and considerable influence over the young officer's chance of promotion, embodies his views in a formal report, the advice looks suspiciously like a command." The Ledger's insinuation that General Corbin's statement is meant as an order, and that the young officer with the temerity to disregard it would be made to suffer in the matter of promotion is altogether unjust. General Corbin is incapable of the petty meanness which such a course would imply. He is not an autocrat, but he is a sincere friend and well-wisher of every young officer of the Army, whose welfare he has always at heart. The marriage question as it affects young officers is an exceedingly serious one. None but a man deeply impressed with its importance would have spoken of it as frankly as General Corbin has done, knowing, as he must have known, that his opinions were bound to provoke widespread controversy and criticism. The notion that his utterance was intended as a command is preposterous. He has simply expressed his views with courage and frankness upon a subject of grave concern to the young unmarried officers of the Army, and we do not doubt that they thoroughly understand the kindly spirit that prompted him. Events will probably show that he has initiated a helpful discussion upon a highly important question and that it was his purpose to do so.

An article on the development of the air-ship, in "The Nineteenth Century and After," recalls the fact that a Japanese record of six hundred years ago shows that at that time large kites were positively used to elevate a man into the air for the purpose of reconnoitering in war. The author of this article holds that Professor Langley, whose experiments have been paid for in part by the Army Board of Ordnance and Fortification, is following the right road to successful navigation of the air. One of the most important of Professor Langley's deductions from his experiments thus far is that, "whereas in land or marine transport increased speed is maintained only by a disproportionate expenditure of power within the limits of experiment, in aerial horizontal transport the higher speeds are more economical of power than the lower ones." According to Sir H. S. Maxim attempts to navigate the air by machines lighter than the air have reached the limit of their possibilities, while those who seek to

navigate the air by machines heavier than the air, as he and Professor Langley do, "have not yet made a start as yet, and the possibilities before them are very great." The problem is one for the mechanical engineer to solve, and his labors are greatly lightened by the development of the light petrol engine. Even where the steam engine has been used it has been found possible to construct an air-ship on a large scale in which the lifting effect is considerably greater than the weight of the machine.

The Army and Navy Gazette calls attention to the argument presented by James Blyth in support of the theory we have always entertained that compulsory military service, so far from interfering with commercial and industrial prosperity, really promotes them. Mr. Blyth rightly argues that the most highly educated intelligence will certainly achieve the greatest commercial results, and he shows how in France and Germany the acquisition of knowledge is stimulated by the reduction of military service by those who will pass educational tests. The three years' military training in France, and the two years in Germany may on these conditions be limited to one year. This is practically to put a premium upon higher education, and the concession is, no doubt, taken advantage of largely. Moreover, it is felt that over and above the boon accorded, there is a certain stigma attached to failure to pass this examination. The net result appears to be that a very considerable number of the yearly quotas come under the one-year treatment. This has not only benefited themselves, but there is a corresponding diminution in the withdrawal of individuals from civil avocations to serve in the army. Acknowledged gains also follow from imposing a period of military service, with its drill and discipline, upon the whole of the adult youth of the nation.

One unfortunate result of the lack of officers for the Navy is the prospective withdrawal of the commissioned officers now attached to the nautical school ships St. Mary's and Saratoga for assignment to duty elsewhere. Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty, Lieut. Alfred W. Hinds, and Lieut. Hilary P. Jones, now attached to the Saratoga, have received orders relieving them from duty on Dec. 1, and it is announced that Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams, Lieut. William A. Moffett and Lieut. Thomas T. Craven will be relieved from the St. Mary's on Jan. 1. These officers are all needed for active service on vessels now in commission, and the result of their transfer is that unless officers from the retired list are assigned to their places the work of the school ships will have to be suspended. The Navy Department is desirous of keeping these ships in commission, and was reluctant to relieve the officers now in charge of them, but the urgent needs of the Service made that course imperative. The school authorities of New York and Philadelphia naturally regret the prospect of a suspension of the work of the school ships, but if it shall enlist their active influence in behalf of a liberal increase in the personnel of the commissioned service of the Navy the present embarrassment will have served a highly useful purpose.

The Cologne Gazette reports that during the German Imperial maneuvers, orders, reports and messages of all kinds were transmitted by the wireless telegraph with accuracy and celerity. Especially valuable services were rendered by the so-called "mobile posts," which were attached to several of the units, and among these again special mention is made of the wireless telegraphic detachments accompanying the Cavalry Division. By means of these the general commanding the forces, and also subordinate commanders, were kept constantly and quickly informed of the movements of the enemy, and also of the position and progress made by various bodies of their own troops, whereas had mounted orderlies been employed to carry the messages, information could have been neither so continually or so quickly transmitted. This enabled commanding officers to make dispositions and order movements which had a decisive influence upon the issue of the operations, but which they could not have directed had they been dependent for information upon mounted messengers only. The Gazette claims that the German army has thus been the first to employ wireless telegraphy for tactical and strategical purposes. The system employed was that of Braun, Siemens and Halske.

A new camp for the National Society of the Army of the Philippines has been formed at Paterson, N.J. It has been named Admiral Entwistle Camp, after Rear Admiral James Entwistle, U.S.N., who resides in Paterson. The temporary officers are: Chairman, A. Schaefer; secretary, Henry J. Smith; and treasurer, John E. Teverdale. Permanent officers will be elected as soon as the charter of the association is secured. The preamble to the constitution of the national order tells in admirable terms the reason for the society's existence. It is as follows: "We, officers and enlisted men and honorably discharged officers and enlisted men of the Army of the Philippines, hereby unite to establish this association, the chief aim of which shall be the perpetuation of the ties of friendship between the individuals and organizations of the Army of the Philippines, honoring the memories of those who gave their lives for the flag and preserving the history and relics of the memorable campaign in the Philippine Islands."



Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., who arrived at San Francisco, on Nov. 10, after a stormy voyage of thirty days from the Philippines on the transport Sumner, entertains a hopeful view of the situation in the Islands, and his expressions will be gratifying to pretty much everybody here in the United States, except the melancholy "anti-imperialists" whose representatives in Congress used to take such delight in calling Chaffee a "butcher." In an interview, published in San Francisco, General Chaffee is quoted as saying that the Filipinos are gradually coming to understand and appreciate the friendly purpose of the United States, that peaceful methods are overcoming native prejudice and that while there is likely to be considerable suffering in certain provinces, because of short crops, the future prosperity of the archipelago seems assured. As for the Island of Samar, where the fires of the insurrection burned most fiercely, and where the restoration of peace required the exercise of the most drastic measures of war—"Samar," says General Chaffee, "is now as quiet and peaceful as the city of San Francisco." The General adds that some provinces of the archipelago are still unsettled and that there will be an occasional skirmish from time to time, but nothing requiring unusual force to subdue. "The greatest difficulty we have experienced in the Islands," says General Chaffee, "is in overcoming the legends and superstitions of the people. It is hard to overcome at once, traits which have been born in the natives for centuries, and I will say that to this one feature is largely due the spread of cholera and other pestilential diseases among them. They cannot be made to submit to, or to understand the modern methods of treatment, nor can they be made to see the utility of an up-to-date sanitary system. They will not submit to quarantine peacefully, and frequently escape from their bounds, spreading disease. In the city of Manila, a very good system prevails, and in consequence, the health conditions are better there than they have ever been in the history of the country." The friends of Mrs. Chaffee, who was desperately ill when she sailed from Manila, will rejoice to learn that she was wonderfully benefited by the sea voyage and that she returns almost entirely restored in health. Among those who came on the Sumner were, Majors John L. Phillips and William H. Arthur, and General Chaffee's two aids Capt. Julian R. Lindsley and Lieut. Roy B. Harper. Hon. Luke P. Wright, Vice-Governor of the Philippines, and Mrs. Wright were also passengers on the Sumner.

Following the formation of a permanent squadron of the German navy, it is announced from Berlin that a similar squadron will shortly be assembled for duty on the Pacific coast of North and South America. It is naively explained that these two squadrons are permanently stationed in American waters, "not for any specific purpose," but in accordance with general naval dispositions and because of the progressive expansion of Germany's sea power. German naval authorities frankly acknowledge the advantages they would derive from the possession of naval bases of their own on the American continent, and the Government at Berlin would doubtless hail with delight any arrangement whereby such bases might be acquired. Without coaling and supply stations in American territory, North or South, the maintenance of these two squadrons, one on the Atlantic coast, the other on the Pacific coast, will be a problem of increasing difficulty. The vessels will be wholly dependent upon foreign shipyards for docking and repairs, and to a great extent, for coal as well. We believe, therefore, that if these squadrons are to be permanently maintained, Germany's next step will be toward the acquisition of naval bases in the Western world. Her present policy, with regard to South America, is one of opportunism, pure and simple. She is waiting for an opening, and when it appears, be it through naval unpreparedness on the part of the United States or through any retreat from our advanced position in support of the Monroe Doctrine, she will be quick to seize and hold it if she can. We have already stated that the formation of the Eastern American Squadron of the German navy is viewed by the Government at Washington with genuine solicitude. That statement may be repeated with added emphasis in view of the formation of the Western American Squadron. He is, indeed, a short sighted observer who does not see in these powerful German squadrons, patrolling the American continent on the East and on the West, the possible fore-token of momentous eventualities in the affairs of the world.

With the opening of the Army Medical School in the Army Medical Museum Building at Washington, D.C., on Nov. 10, that excellent institution enters upon its seventh annual session under particularly favorable auspices. This school was established in 1893 for the purpose of providing special instruction for newly appointed medical officers in military medicine, military surgery, and military hygiene, before assigning them to duty with troops. The course of instruction, which extends over a period of five months, is thoroughly practical and includes careful training in sanitary microscopy, operative surgery and sanitary chemistry, together with thorough instruction in first aid, and hospital corps drill, and field hospital administration at Washington Barracks. The sessions of the school were suspended from 1898 to 1901, because of the Spanish War and the Philippine insurrection, but the term of 1902 begins with forty student officers in attendance, the largest class in the history of the institution. The faculty of the school consists of the

following officers, all of the Medical Department of the Army: Col. Calvin DeWitt, President and Professor of Military Medicine; Major Walter Reed, Professor of Clinical Microscopy; Major Louis A. La Garde, Professor of Ophthalmology and lecturer on "Duties of Medical Officers;" Major William C. Borden, Professor of Military Surgery; Major Walter D. McCaw, Professor of Military Hygiene; Capt. Frederic P. Reynolds, Instructor in First Aid, Hospital Corps Drill and Field Hospital Administration; Capt. Carl R. Darnall, Instructor in Sanitary Chemistry. In addition to the instruction to be given by the officers named above, Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, J. A. General, will lecture on Military Law, and Lieut. Joseph H. Ford, Med. Dept., U.S.A., will deliver several lectures on those tropical diseases which have afflicted our troops in the Philippines. The strength of the faculty, in both numbers and ability, is so pronounced that the success of the seventh term of the school is absolutely assured at the outset.

Capt. Henry T. Allen, 6th U.S. Cav., who organized and is still Chief of the Native Constabulary of the Philippines, has become involved in a controversy with Judge Ambler, of the Civil Court of the First Instance, in Manila, which again brings up the old question of demarcation between the civil and military authority. From the meagre information at hand, it appears that Captain Allen disregarded a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Ambler, requiring him to produce two persons held in custody by the constabulary, the captain defending his action on the contention that the court had no jurisdiction over the matter at issue. In response to this statement, Judge Ambler imposed a fine of \$500 upon Captain Allen, and added that, if the latter published the remarks he had made in court, he would be subjected to another fine of \$200. As already noted, the available information as to this affair is exceedingly limited, and, until further particulars are received, it will be virtually impossible to pass upon the merits of the case. But there is this to remember, that Judge Ambler is almost a newcomer in the Islands, having gone there less than a year ago, while Captain Allen is an officer of experience and ability, who has spent nearly three years in the Philippines, who has carefully studied the character and condition of the inhabitants, and whose services in the archipelago have been distinguished by unflinching intelligence and usefulness. The conduct of officers of the Army in the Philippines in all matters involving questions of authority between the military and the civil branches of the public service has been almost without exception, absolutely correct, and without any desire to pre-judge the case, we are persuaded that it will be found to have been so in the present instance.

From Bahia Blanca comes the story of a lively tilt over the question of precedence between the Argentine Commodore afloat at the Military Port, and Rear Admiral George W. Sumner, U.S.N. It seems that when the U.S.S. Iowa entered the port one day last month, she fired the usual salute to the shore battery, which was returned, but it is said that she failed to salute Commodore Barilari's flag, which was flying on the flag-ship of the Argentine squadron there. Admiral Sumner claims that he is a rear admiral and ranks with a major general ashore (general of division in the Argentine army), and as Commodore Barilari is only a commodore and ranks with a brigadier general in the Army, the Argentine commodore should salute him first. This the Argentine commodore takes exception to, and maintains that as the American admiral is a foreigner in an Argentine port, he should salute first. Both officers stood on their dignity and refuse at last accounts to give in. The Buenos Aires Herald, in referring to the matter says: "The Argentine law in regard to the rank of naval officers states that an Argentine commodore ranks with a foreign rear admiral, and an Argentine rear admiral with a foreign vice admiral, while an Argentine vice admiral ranks with a foreign admiral, that is where questions of precedence are concerned, he should. Whether foreign governments can be made to recognize that Argentine naval officers of flag rank are a grade above their title, we do not know, but when in Argentine waters, it might be well to give them the benefit of the doubt."

The San Francisco Bulletin of Nov. 4 says: "There is every indication that the number of troops stationed in the Department of California will be reduced in the near future. California has grown to be a very important department since the opening up of the Philippines, and although all good Californians are content that so many troops should be distributed in San Francisco harbor and down the coast, complaints are beginning to come from other sources that important stations in the East have been neglected. There are now four Infantry regiments here, the 7th, 13th, 15th and 19th, although most of the stations here are from their geographical positions Artillery rather than Infantry posts. Three of these regiments are kept in camp or cantonment barracks, which are little better, while there are good stations in the New England States and along the Lakes which are only scantily occupied. It takes influence of a very high character to influence or change the orders of the War Department, but some of the Infantry are so discontented here that they may in the near future succeed in being transferred to some station where there are permanent quarters. The 19th Infantry will probably be the first to move, as

they find their position on the edge of the Presidio in a sand hill very uncomfortable. The 7th Infantry is less discontented, and the officers are rapidly identifying themselves with San Francisco."

There is a lack of harmony among the British colonies respecting the ambitious scheme of Imperial Defense which is rather significant. In Australia, for instance, where a measure is under consideration which pledges the Australians to contribute \$1,000,000 annually for ten years to the support of the British Navy, a considerable party has grown up which holds that, if Australia can afford such an expenditure, she should use it in building an up-to-date navy of her own. Canada, on the other hand, takes just the opposite position, and when the British Navy League appealed some time ago to the Montreal Chamber of Commerce to endorse the formation of a branch league in the Dominion, the reply was a flat refusal, the explanation being that Canada has no fear of foreign invasion and wants no navy. That two of Great Britain's most important colonies should manifest such marked indifference to the naval policy of the empire does not necessarily imply anything approaching disloyalty to the crown, but it shows rather that the colonies are becoming more and more disposed to look out for themselves first and imperial enterprises afterward.

Senor Rafael Merchan, who has been named as the Minister of the Cuban Republic to France and Spain, is a statesman to whom the Cuban people can afford to listen. In the course of a recent public address in Havana Senor Merchan warned his hearers that the Platt amendment to the Cuban Constitution, to which many of them objected, was an indispensable safeguard of Cuban institutions, that its abrogation would be a fatal blunder and that certain other republics on the American continent would be enormously benefited by a similar obligation to support their relations with the United States. This sort of talk from a man who ranks with the foremost intellectual leaders of the Cuban people is positively refreshing. It indicates the existence of certain conservative forces in Cuba which may act as an effective check upon the headstrong radical politicians who are disposed to ignore or repudiate the obligations entered into by the Cuban Government. The stability of the new republic is yet to be demonstrated, but there will be hope for it so long as it commands the support of clear-headed men like Senor Merchan.

Capt. W. T. Johnson, 15th U.S. Cav., who sailed from Manila on Sept. 30 en route to the United States, received a communication just before sailing from Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commanding the Third Separate Brigade, in which he had served, from which we make the following extracts: "Finding that you are about to be relieved from duty in this Brigade, I take much pleasure, prior to your departure, in acknowledging the very great obligation which I feel for the exceptionally valuable and efficient service you have rendered during the campaign in this brigade which resulted in the surrender of General Malvar, the commander in chief of all the Philippine forces and superior civil chief of the insurgent government, together with all his forces. Because of the exceptional ability displayed by you it is my purpose to forward an Efficiency Report in your case, notwithstanding I am not required by Regulations to do so, in which report I shall take occasion to say that without your valuable services I do not believe the campaign in this brigade would have been brought to a successful end in so short a time, or would have been so thorough and complete in its results."

In reply to an inquiry from Mr. Choate, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, the British Government announces that a considerable number of American citizens who were taken prisoners while serving with the Boer forces in South Africa and sent to Ceylon, will be sent to the United States at the expense of the British Government by an early steamer. There has been a good deal of senseless talk in the United States about the British delay in repatriating these prisoners, but the fact appears to be that on the whole the prisoners taken in South Africa have been returned to their homes with commendable promptness. Considering that many of them were sent to India and Ceylon, and others to St. Helena and Bermuda, the fact that all or nearly all have been sent back to South Africa within six months after the close of the war is entirely creditable.

Munn & Co., of the Scientific American, issue a volume entitled "All the World's Fighting Ships," by Fred T. Jane, published at the price of \$5; it gives admirable illustrations of the vessels of all the great navies, accompanied by a description. The second portion of the volume contains illustrated articles by distinguished authorities on shipbuilding, strategy and tactics, trials and experiments, marine engineering, the torpedo, classification of ships and the signal code. Mr. Jane, the author of the work, has achieved international reputation as the originator of the Naval War Game, now played by all the navies of the world. The work is the most voluminous of its kind ever published, and it is absolutely correct.



Attorney General Knox has this week given an opinion relative to the giving of certificates of merit to men who are no longer in the Army which is of general interest. His opinion has been approved by the Acting Secretary of War, and a decision which will govern the giving of such certificates in the future. The two following questions were submitted by the Secretary of War to the Attorney General for his opinion: 1. When an enlisted man of the Army has distinguished himself in the Service, and is recommended for a certificate of merit by the commanding officer of his regiment, or by the chief of the corps to which such enlisted man belongs (sec. 1216 R.S.), can the President grant him a certificate of merit, notwithstanding the fact that the man is not in the military service at the time the case reaches the President for consideration, when it appears that the man, if granted a certificate of merit, will be entitled to additional pay for the period intervening between the date of such distinguished service and the date of his discharge from the military service? 2. Under like circumstances, can the President grant a certificate of merit, if the recommendation therefor, by the commanding officer of his regiment or chief of his corps, was made after the enlisted man was discharged from the military service? The Attorney General refers to the opinion of Attorney General Devens, to opinions of Judge Advocates General, to the War Department practice, and to paragraph 199 of the Army Regulations of 1891, and says: "These considerations reasonably permit an affirmative answer to your first question, but require a negative answer to your second question, it being understood that the recommendation referred to coming after the man's discharge is tantamount in effect to an application which initiates the claim."

Cadet Henry W. Torney of the West Point eleven is sustaining at the Military Academy the reputation he made at Cornell as a strong and brilliant football player. The Buffalo Express says, "He has wrought havoc in the Yale and Harvard ranks and scored all the points made by the cadets this year against the two leaders of the football world. The Harvard game was lost by the score of 14 to 6, but the best Yale could do was to tie the Army at 6 to 6. While at Cornell, Torney was one of the most prominent athletes in college. He rowed No. 5 on his freshman crew, played fullback on his freshman eleven and in his sophomore year played fullback on the 'varsity' and was starboard substitute on the victorious Cornell crew of 1902. Cadet Torney is one of a family of athletes. His brother, Edward J. Torney, of Buffalo, was prominent in athletics while at Cornell, and another brother, George H. Torney, Jr., of Utica, was quarterback on the football team and catcher on the nine when a student at the University of Virginia in the early '90s. When at Cornell, Torney was also prominent in university activities. He was a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity and the honorary societies of Dunstan and Aleph Samech. Last June, he was appointed a cadet at large to the Military Academy by President Roosevelt. He is a son of Major George H. Torney of the United States Army."

We have received a communication from Manila calling attention to an interesting example of industry, ability and zeal on the part of a young officer of the Army—2d Lieut. W. Hart Reeves, of the Artillery Corps. Our correspondent notes the fact that in recent special orders of the Department of the North Philippines creating four general courts martial, Lieutenant Reeves was designated as judge advocate for each of those tribunals, "this, it is believed, being the first instance in which a second lieutenant has been so honored." Lieutenant Reeves was appointed Aug. 22, 1901, and was assigned to court work almost immediately upon his arrival in Manila early in 1902. "The brevity and clearness with which his cases have been presented," our correspondent remarks, "with the consequent high percentage of his convictions, his integrity before the court, his fairness to accused and witness alike, all serve to render his future in the Army a pleasant contemplation. Add to this the fact that he is quartermaster of the Artillery District of the Philippine Islands, of the Artillery Garrison of Manila, and of Fort Santiago, and a fair conception of his large capacity for work may be formed."

The recruiting headquarters for the Army in Georgia were moved on Nov. 1 from Macon to Atlanta. Capt. M. E. Saville of the 27th U.S. Infantry, who is at the head of the enlistment department for Georgia, and who has resided in Macon, will now make his home in Atlanta, with his family, consisting of his wife and two children. They are making their home at the Majestic. The headquarters of the recruiting department will be located at 17-19 South Pryor street, in the Temple Court, which has since last December been only a sub-station. A sub-station will be continued at Macon. There are also sub-stations at Savannah and Jacksonville. The latter two will be under Lieut. Frederick McC. Smith, Art. Corps, U.S.A. Captain Saville will be assisted at the headquarters at Macon by Sergt. W. N. Erickson, who has had twenty years' service in the Army; Corp. W. A. Katch and Dr. W. H. Whitehead, a local physician, who will give the medical examination.

During the recent maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kas., there were some exciting baseball games, which resulted in the team from the 18th U.S. Infantry coming out the winner and proving itself to be one of the best teams in the

Service. The post team at Fort Riley has had the reputation of being the best in the Service. The 22d Infantry came to the maneuvers with a record of thirty-eight games won this season and no losses. The First Battalion, U.S. Engineers, was also in evidence with a team far above the average amateur team. The 18th Infantry from Fort Logan brought no particular baseball reputation with them when they marched into Camp Root, but they certainly brought ball players. The first to cross bats were the 22d Infantry and the Engineer Corps, resulting in a victory for the Infantry. Score 11 to 3. The 18th U.S. Infantry next defeated the Engineers in a clean shut-out. Score 2 to 0. The 22d Infantry next played the Fort Riley team, defeating them with a score of 6 to 4. Next came the 18th U.S. Infantry, score 3 to 1. Last, but not least, the 22d Infantry and the 18th Infantry came together, resulting in victory for the 18th Infantry, score 5 to 4. The 18th Infantry team played in the uniforms and under the management of the Company C, 18th Infantry ball team.

Another vacancy in the grade of brigadier general will be created shortly after the 24th of this month, when General Hood will have completed his forty years' service in the Army and will be placed on the retired list upon his own application. According to the best of information at the War Department no definite selection has yet been made to fill General Hood's vacancy, but it is probable that there will at least be two appointments and retirements before the permanent appointment is made. Many officers are anxious to be allowed the privilege of retiring with the rank of brigadier-general, and several names are prominently mentioned as likely selections. Among these Colonel H. C. Hasbrouck, of the Artillery Corps, and Colonel A. G. Hennisee, of the 5th Cavalry, are considered most probable selections for the promotion to the grade of brigadier general. The name of Col. John H. Page, of the 3d Infantry, is also heard often in this connection. According to the gossip at the War Department (nothing authoritative has yet been stated) Col. Thomas H. Barry, of the Adjutant General's Department, is slated to be the permanent selection.

It is to be hoped that the report that the revolution in Columbia is on the verge of collapse may prove to be correct. The strife in that country is displeasing to the United States for various reasons. In the first place, it imposes a great deal of thankless work upon the Navy, which is obliged, as a precautionary measure, to keep two or three vessels in Central American waters to guard neutral interests. Yellow fever threatens the three companies of United States Marines which have been doing guard duty at Panama, and as one marine, Private Shoepping, has died of the disease, it has been decided to transfer the whole force across the Isthmus to Colon. Moreover, the continued disturbance in Columbia is seriously delaying the negotiation of a treaty relating to a route for the isthmian canal. If to these results be added the fact that one citizen of the United States acting as armorer on the Columbian gunboat Bogota has been killed, and another, seaman, wounded, by insurgents, it will be granted that the United States is getting the worst of the Columbian deal all the way through.

There seems to be a strong disposition on the part of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications not to experiment further with shells loaded with nitro-glycerin, and the chances are that tests along this line will be discontinued. Many officers of prominence in ordnance matters do not believe that it is possible to devise a shell that will carry a charge of high explosive in such a way as to render it harmless to those who handle it and also effective to the degree intended. In the case of the only two nitro-glycerin systems tested during the past year the Board said that it did not care to encourage further trials or make further experiments. The Isham shell is still before the Board, but it seems hardly probable that it will be adopted. Many officers, however, who are still of the belief that Mr. Isham has an invention of value, and further tests may be made if Congress will make the necessary appropriation.

Lieut. Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Marietta, who took his ship to Barcelona, Venezuela, a few days ago, to prevent Guzman, the revolutionary leader, from levying a forced loan upon Mr. Baiz, the United States Consular Agent at that port, has advised the Navy Department that Guzman has apologized for his conduct and promised that there shall be no cause for further complaint. The revolutionists had placed a guard at the door of the Consular Agent's office and notified him that he would not be permitted to perform his duties until he had paid over a good round sum to the revolutionary treasury, but the arrival of a United States warship in the harbor, manned by a crew who knew what they were there for, resulted in an immediate change of program. It is a frosty week, even in tropical South America, that some gay and festive revolutionist doesn't have to apologize to a United States naval officer and promise to be good.

Writing of the recent West Point-Yale football game in Town and Country, Herbert Henshaw says: "Judging by the game the Army cadets put up against the Yale giants, they really should not need Daly's services at all to beat the middies. It was virtually a flawless game, and only the terrific impetus of the Titanic Yale eleven, with their admirably organized in-

terference, gave evidence of Yale's superiority. For the greater part of the match the West Pointers held their ground steadily on the defense and showed no inferiority in attack, while in punting, catching and tackling they surpassed their opponents. In short, they never fumbled a punt from the other side, while their own punter, Graves, was so clever and their ends so fast that a Yale man never got his hands on the ball but he was nailed like a shot."

To-day (Nov. 15) Rear Admiral Higginson is scheduled to sail with his fleet from Hampton Roads for Culebra Island. He will have as the guarding squadron the battleships Kearsarge, Alabama, Indiana, Massachusetts and Texas; the cruisers Olympia, Newark, San Francisco, Raleigh, Detroit, Cincinnati and Montgomery; the gunboats Machias, Dolphin, Bancroft, Wasp and Vixen, and seven torpedo boats. The attacking squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Sumner, with Rear Admiral Crowninshield as second in command, will probably, it is thought, coal at Trinidad, and then make a dash for either some port in Porto Rico or for a port in the Danish West Indies. It will comprise the battleships Iowa and Illinois; the protected cruisers, Chicago, Atlanta and Albany, and the gunboat Nashville. Following the search problem the entire fleet will assemble at Great Harbor, Culebra Island, and Admiral Dewey will assign Rear Admiral Coghlan to the command of the shore station, which will be partly fortified and manned by a battalion of marines. It will be Admiral Coghlan's duty to maintain a base of supplies and to protect the naval station against the attack of the entire fleet of about forty vessels.

It is stated at the War Department that the President has already tentatively arranged the slate for the promotions to major generals to fill the three vacancies which will be created in the year 1903. General Hughes will retire for age April 11, and it is planned that Gen. James F. Wade will get his vacancy. General Davis will retire because of age July 26 and Gen. Samuel S. Sumner will probably be promoted to fill the vacancy thus created. Upon the promotion of General Young to be lieutenant general in command of the Army it is planned that Gen. Leonard Wood will also be promoted to be a major general. Of course, changes may occur in the meanwhile which will alter the present plan.

Hamilton M. Highday, Librarian, United States Civil Service, writes to Harper's Weekly, from the Cavalry and Field Artillery School at Fort Riley, a letter showing the evils resulting from the abolition of the Army canteen, and strongly urging the necessity for its re-installation. He says in closing: "I am no 'believer in beer'; but when the absolute result of the abolition of the canteen is the flagrant violation of the law, both State and military, it would certainly seem that the installation of a single garrison beer-bar under judicious supervision and control were a plan eminently superior to the toleration of conditions that now obtain."

Gen. George D. Ruggles, retired, will be relieved by Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins on Jan. 10, 1903, as Governor of the Soldiers' Home near Washington, D.C., and on the same date Lieut. Col. R. F. Bernard, retired, will be relieved as Deputy Governor of the Home by Col. E. B. Williston, retired. General Ruggles, who was Adjutant General of the Army just prior to General Breck, has been on duty as Governor of the Soldiers' Home for over four years. He has served to the satisfaction of the War Department, but it is understood that he desired to be relieved. General Hawkins and Colonel Williston have both accepted their assignments.

The Secretary of the Navy will this year make a recommendation that Congress authorize two vice admirals for the Navy. Such a recommendation has been made in past years, but without success, but it is believed that Congress will this session be more willing to grant the advanced grade than in the past. If two vice admirals are authorized one will be assigned to the command of the North Atlantic Squadron and the other to the command of the Asiatic Station. The subject of a general staff for the Navy will also be taken up by Mr. Moody in his annual report.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., who has been ordered to Cuba to investigate as to how the finances and industries of the island would be affected by the reciprocity arrangement which has been proposed to the Cuban Government by the United States, is specially qualified for the task before him. He was collector of customs at Havana during the American occupation, and devised the tariff schedules which prevailed throughout that period; he is familiar with Cuban industries and resources, and he enjoys the unreserved confidence of the business and financial leaders of the island.

Despatches from Manila report the reappearance of cholera in that city under conditions which are extremely disquieting. According to these advices, there have been seven deaths from the disease among the men of a detachment of the 5th U.S. Infantry who are engaged in guarding the Maraguina River, whence Manila draws its water supply, and it is added that several other men are seriously ill.

Appointment to the Military Academy: Russell B. Pruitt, alt., Alabama; John A. Holabird, Evanston, Ill.; John H. Luck, alt., Columbus, Tex.



## ARMY ORDNANCE WORK.

The report of Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., is an intelligent and methodical statement of the work and needs of his department which is more impressive than so much rhetoric would be. The business attending the expenditure of \$8,792,964.24 during the fiscal year has suffered embarrassment because of an insufficiency of clerical force. Many valuable clerks in the lower grades resign to accept other positions at increased salaries, the limited number of the higher-grade clerkships in this office offering no prospects for promotion. The professional work of the Department is crippled by the unwillingness of line officers to accept a detail to it, to which we have referred heretofore. To lower the standard in order to attain officers is not advisable. To detail officers without examination would have the same result, as it would not only cause the loss of the certain guarantee of standard attainment and of all the additional superiority resulting from competition, but would place in positions requiring the closest application and the intense interest of the devotee officers having problematical liking for the work, and without the stimulus indispensable for the successful pursuit of the engineering profession. It would also eliminate the very useful general review of student courses which the preparation for examination entails, and for which there is no time after entering upon the duties of the department. To lower the standard would be to abandon the position which has been held since the formation of the Department—that special aptitude and technical skill are required in the establishment and production of the weapons which the Army is to use in war.

There remains the third possibility, viz. that of permitting the attainment of a temporary advance of one grade by Ordnance service and by providing for greater permanence of duty in the Ordnance Department, so that such duty may become practically the life work of the officer. "It is recognized that efficiency as an ordnance officer will be increased by occasional service with troops, but the principle should be followed of regarding such service as an incident of the practice of the profession of the ordnance engineer, rather than to attempt such practice as an incident of service in the line."

General Crozier reports that 866 condemned cannon and 11,752 projectiles have been distributed during the year to posts of the G.A.R., to monumental associations and municipal corporations. The Gathmann gun has been tried and found wanting, the cost of the trial being \$135,062.60. The improved musket, which was referred to in the last report of the Chief of Ordnance as being under construction, has been completed and tried, with very satisfactory results. The principal elements of the new piece in comparison with those of the present Service rifle are contained in the following table:

	Spring-Service	Mauser	German
	field.	rifle.	military
Caliber	inches 0.30	0.30	0.275 0.311
Rifling			
Number of grooves	4	4	4 .004
Depth of grooves, inches	.004	.004	.004
Twist, one turn in	10	10	8.66 9.45
Weight of bullet, grains	220	220	173 226.82
Weight of charge, do.	43.3	37.6	38.58 41.2
Wt complete c'tge, do.	451.15	458.85	385.63 459.24
Initial velocity, ft. pr sec.	2200	2900	2200 2145
Velocity at 1,000 yds.	958	904	895 906
Muzzle energy, foot-lbs.	2381.6	1952	1857.4 2315
Striking energy, 1,000 yds.	447.9	396.2	307.4 413
Penetration in white pine,			
53 feet	inches 54.7	45.8	50.8
Weight, including bayonet			
and scabbard, pounds	9.47	10.61	10.5 11.54
Wt 166 cartridges, lbs.	15.31	16.91	16.18 17.68
Capacity magazine, rnds	5	5	5
Maximum ordinate of 1,000-yard			
trajectory	feet 20.67	25.8	24.47 23.73

In the coming spring 5,000 of the new muskets will be distributed for trial. Automatic muskets are the next step in progress but no rifle in this class has been presented to this Department for examination and test, although its willingness to take the subject up has been signified whenever occasion has offered.

The Rock Island Armory, when completed, will manufacture 250 muskets per day of eight hours and the full product of Springfield is 400 more, or a total of 650. It would require about two and one-half years for the two armories working at their full day capacity to produce the 500,000 new rifles required for a proper reserve and about eight years working at the present rate. In case of emergency, both establishments could be operated upon the basis of a twenty-hour day, and under these circumstances would be capable of a daily output of 1,500 rifles, which in three months, after the necessary workmen should have been secured, about the time necessary for assembling a volunteer force, would provide 135,000 arms.

The powder for the caliber .30 rifle has been furnished almost exclusively by the Lafin and Rand Powder Company, Pompton Lakes, N.J. This powder has been of excellent quality, more than fulfilling the requirements of the specifications. These requirements will be more rigid than last year. An interesting account is given by General Crozier of the work of procuring a proper powder supply.

Very interesting and, on the whole, very favorable reports have been received from Springfield Armory and Fort Thomas on the reduced range cartridges, but decision as to the adoption of the cartridges is awaiting reports from the remainder of the posts. About 20,000 detonating fuses for siege and seacoast shells are being manufactured, using the stock on hand. A novel form of time fuse, which promises to surpass the best foreign fuses in efficiency, is now being developed at this arsenal, and it is hoped that the manufacture of them in quantity can be undertaken during the coming fiscal year. In the meantime, steps will be taken to provide the service with satisfactory fuses from wherever they can be obtained.

An account is given of a competitive test of eight systems of field guns, all using fixed ammunition, which has been fully reported here. It is observed that only two systems, the Ehrhardt and the Ordnance Department long-recoil, are reported to have passed the tests in a manner not unsatisfactory. As to these, certain defects and undesirable features are noted by the board. The Department is now proceeding with the manufacture of field material from designs which it has prepared concurrently with the development of knowledge by the tests. The new gun will have a caliber of three inches and will fire a projectile weighing fifteen pounds with an initial velocity of 1,700 feet per second. The breech mechanism will be of the type used with the Ordnance Department gun in the tests, with a modification for insuring greater safety. The development of the field material entered for the tests by this Department is perhaps its most satisfactory piece of work for the year.

The credit is principally due to Capt. Charles B. Wheeler, O.D., who is responsible for the gun and carriage. Several mountain guns and carriages have been tested by the Department during the year, but none have shown themselves superior to those of the Vickers-Maxim system now in the Service, and the manufacture of these is being continued. A new carriage for the 7-inch howitzer has been built and tested. It differs from the former design principally in having the piece mounted at a height of five feet, instead of six feet above the ground; this for the purpose of increasing the stability when upon the march. Experiments are in progress at Sandy Hook to determine a design for large capacity shells for siege pieces, to be used with high explosive bursting charge.

Two systems of electrical control are being tried with eight 12-inch disappearing carriages at four widely separated posts the desirability of using some system having been abundantly demonstrated. Efforts are also being made to increase the rapidity of fire from all seacoast guns by the application of automatic or semi-automatic appliances for opening and closing breech mechanisms and by the use of special devices for ramming projectiles and inserting powder charges. Tests recently made and reported by us have conclusively demonstrated the value of the disappearing guns. It is hoped to remedy the defect in the gas-check pad developed by these trials. Each Artillery post is to be furnished with one sub-caliber tube for each caliber and mould of the gun. The maneuvers furnished such a test as none of our seacoast material has ever before been subjected to and no weakness was developed in the guns except in the gas check. The gun carriages survived the test without the least symptom of weakness, and at the conclusion were in perfect condition for an indefinite continuance of their service. It is found, however, that the system of furnishing each company of Artillery with two mechanics is not a success. The pay is too small to secure proper men should be increased even if the extra expense requires the reduction of the number to one per company.

Instead of an acting ordnance officer at each Artillery post, there should be one for each Artillery district on the staff of the district commander, the post ordnance sergeants being left in charge of the stores. The staff ordnance officers should be relieved of most other duties to enable them to study carefully the requirements of the district, and to see that it is properly supplied with ordnance material.

It is expected that nickel steel will be adopted for guns of large caliber. A sufficient reserve of smokeless powder has been obtained and its manufacture continues at few private establishments. The seacoast mortars have proved a great success and our heavy armament, though not complete, is in a satisfactory state of progress. The rapid-fire armament is not so well advanced as the heavier. The 16-inch gun is a success and is soon to be tried.

The Manila Ordnance Depot has proved an important auxiliary, greatly facilitating the settlement of officers' accounts, the correction of errors and the adjustment of misunderstandings.

The battalion of the First Regiment of Massachusetts Artillery, which formed the temporary garrison of Fort Rodman during the Army and Navy maneuvers, comes in for a well deserved compliment from the Chief of Ordnance in his annual report. General Crozier says: "The personnel of this regiment is composed largely of engineers, machinists and electricians, who bring to their duties very valuable knowledge of mechanical details, and who, starting with this extremely desirable equipment, and having to learn only the military duties of a garrison soldier, are believed to be capable of being quickly transformed upon occasion into an effectual addition to the peace-time garrisons of the fortifications."

## REPORT OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., deals at length in his annual report with the development of the telegraph systems under his direction in Alaska, Cuba and the Philippines. In Alaska there have been established and placed in working order 1,121 miles of land lines and submarine cables in the last two years. "The accomplishment of such results," says General Greely, "would be most creditable to officers and men concerned therein if Alaska was an ordinary country, for this work included not only surveying, construction, and installation of this length of line, but also involved the manufacture and inspection of enormous quantities of material, instruments, etc., many hundred tons in weight, and their transportation over distances ranging from 4,000 to 7,000 miles. When one considers, however, the exceedingly difficult physical conditions within the Territory, the work must be considered simply phenomenal. In all parts of Alaska traversed by this great length of line there are not a dozen miles of wagon road. The region through the Tanana Valley, where hundreds of miles of wire have been laid, is marked upon most charts as an unexplored region, and there was in existence until reconnoissances were made by Signal Corps officers no accurate maps of the valley. In line building all transportation, apart from the Yukon River, has been by pack animals. On the Valdes section all the wire, insulators, nails, etc., have been carried on mules' backs, some of it a distance of 100 miles and great quantities distances of 50 miles or more."

Upon the expiration of the U.S. military occupation of Cuba, on May 20, 1902, General Greely turned over to the civil government 3,500 miles of telegraph lines extending throughout the island and connecting all its principal towns and seaports. The service has been greatly improved, modern instruments have been installed and the system is a source of large and increasing revenue to the Cuban Government.

The telegraph and cable system of the Philippines on June 30, 1902, consisted of 6,434 miles of line, an increase of 2,600 miles over the year preceding. In addition to this about 3,000 miles of temporary lines were provided for military columns and their bases. On entering the Philippines the U.S. Army found virtually no telegraph lines in existence. There are now eleven officers of the Signal Corps and two detailed officers of the line on duty in the islands. One fourth of the whole number of the officers of the Signal Corps are to-day disabled from Philippine service. The effort to replace these officers from the line has been practically a failure, despite the cordial co-operation of the Secretary of War, who has approved every recommendation of the chief signal officer of the Army in this respect, and of the major general commanding the Philippines, who has likewise exerted his good offices in vain. The Secretary of War directed the detail of four competent line officers from officers serving in the Philippines, but only two

such could be obtained, General Chaffee cabling that it was impossible to obtain suitably qualified officers for the work.

General Greely strongly urges the construction of a Pacific cable under the complete control of the Government. The importance of an alternate route between the Philippine Islands and the Asiatic coast has been strongly emphasized by the interruption to the Manila-Hong Kong cable in June, 1901, which fortunately lasted only ten days. It is a matter of grave importance that a second route should be obtained either by an all-American Pacific cable or by connection with Borneo or Japan.

The system of wireless telegraphy devised by the Signal Corps in 1890, with which messages were transmitted between Fire Island and Fire Island Light has been improved in details and installed more than two years since in San Francisco Harbor, has worked satisfactorily the entire time, except for a few hours needful to replace broken parts. This is believed to be the longest record of satisfactory working between any stations, and it has been done not by highly paid experts, but by the enlisted men of the Signal Corps, whose skill and intelligence are worthy of commendation.

In view of the depleted condition of the Signal Corps, in both officers and men, General Greely recommends that the commissioned force be increased by the addition of one colonel, two lieutenant colonels, one major, eight captains, and eight first lieutenants, and the enlisted force by the addition of 100 first class privates and 50 privates.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, aggregate \$549,000. This amount is divided as follows: For the Signal Service of the Army, \$160,000; for the installation and maintenance of artillery fire-control service, \$389,000. The estimate for the Signal Service of the Army is an increase of \$20,000 over the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. This increase is necessitated as follows: Extra expense for the maintenance and repair of 1,500 miles of military telegraph and cable lines in Alaska, estimated at \$15,000. The remaining \$5,000 is the minimum extra expense involved in Army maneuvers and practice camps, which is the declared policy of the War Department for the benefit of the militia of the country.

## TROUBLE AMONG THE CHOCTAWS.

On Oct. 9, the Secretary of the Interior reported to the War Department that there was a danger of conflict between rival factions of Choctaws in the Indian Territory, striving to obtain or to hold control of the Government and official machinery. A detail of troops was asked for to assist in preserving the peace. The same day the commanding general, D. Mo., was ordered by telegraph to send two companies of Infantry to Tuska-homa, the capital of the Choctaw Nation. Oct. 16 Major C. G. Starr, 25th Inf., reported from Fort Reno that Oct. 11 he proceeded pursuant to orders to Tuska-homa, I.T., with companies F and G. He found the council house in the hands of armed men, who were holding it against another band of armed men, so that a conflict was imminent. In and about the building were about 200 Indian police, deputy U.S. marshals, light horse and private individuals. The Indian agent desired to have the building cleared, but the U.S. marshal objected to any interference by the troops. Placing one company inside the enclosure about the building, Major Starr went through the council house with a detail and compelled those there to either give up their arms or go outside. He next cleared the yard of all armed men, whether marshals, police or others, and placed a guard about the building with orders to admit unarmed men freely but no others. Major Starr says: "This action seemed taken in good part by all except the U.S. marshal, who threatened me with all manner of dire consequences of the law, demanding my orders, and generally made himself obnoxious, but to whom I paid little attention. The others went, for the most part, into the building and beyond a few fistfights I understand transacted their political business with perhaps as little disorder as is usual elsewhere. I did not attend any of their meetings nor allow any of my troops to do so, beyond the first few minutes of the session of the legislature. I was told that there was fighting in there, and on going in found five men in a struggle for actual possession of the speaker's chair, but as they seemed about equal in their chances for it I left them alone in a moment and allowed them to conduct their parliamentary business in their own way. So far as I know there was no further trouble, but the guard against arms was maintained till the breaking up of camp on the 18th inst."

"I did not in any way investigate the claims of the different parties to office, nor did I recognize any one as either holding or as having been elected to office, but as I had no conception of any proper conduct of legislative affairs in this country which required to be supported by a show of firearms, caused all such to be kept away from the council house. This control I exercised only over the 300 foot square on which the building stood. No arms were confiscated, no one was arrested, and beyond keeping all arms off this small piece of territory there was no interference with anybody or anything."

"So far as keeping the peace was concerned, the method was entirely successful, but I do not doubt that certain individuals or factions who were not allowed to carry out their plans for good or bad, as the case might be, will find ground for complaint. These matters I do not consider it my duty either to investigate or to criticize, as they will be fully reported upon by the agent to the Interior Department. Under orders I left camp at the council house at 11:30 a.m., Oct. 18, and arrived with the command at Fort Reno at 7:15 a.m. the 19th."

"The Spenders," by Harry Leon Wilson, and "Jezze-bell," by Lafayette M. Laws, are two of the works of fiction recently issued by that excellent Boston publishing house, Lothrop Publishing Company. They have also issued a new work, "Tween You and I," by Max O'Rell, whose name is a guarantee of some hours of delightful reading by its purchaser.

"Colonel Harold De Lacey," by Douglas, "A Singular Will," by Marsh, and "The Two Renwicks," by Marie Agnes Davidson, are among the latest publications of F. T. Neely & Co., 114 Fifth avenue, New York. Longmans, 91 Fifth avenue, New York, publish "A Friend of Nelson," by Horace G. Hutchinson, and "Hindersis," by Edna Lyall. "The Heretic" is a story by Irwin Burnett, published by the Abbey Press, New York. "Colonel John Gunby, of the Maryland Line," by A. A. Cunby, is published by the Robert Clarke Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. It gives an interesting account of the services of a gallant soldier during the War of Independence and is appropriately dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution.



## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mrs. Maria Cumming Lamar and Major William P. Duvall, U.S. Art. Corps, (late colonel of the 48th U.S.V. Infantry), were married at noon, Nov. 5, 1902, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Major Joseph B. Cumming, Augusta, Ga., by Chaplain Springer, U.S.A. Captain Parker, U.S. Art. Corps, was best man. Following the ceremony an elegant luncheon was served, after which Colonel and Mrs. Duvall left for the North. Colonel Duvall was accompanied South by his daughter, Mrs. Marie.

At Glenora, the residence of the bride's parents in Plainfield, N.J., on Nov. 11, Miss Grace Webster Cooley, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin I. Cooley, was married to Capt. Mason Mathews Patrick, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A. The marriage ceremony was performed by Dr. James M. Taylor, the President of Vassar College; the bride was attended by Miss Annie H. Gilman, of Newtown, Mass., and the best man was Capt. F. R. Reynolds, U.S.A. After the wedding reception, Captain and Mrs. Patrick left for a short trip South; about the first of December, they will return to Washington, where Captain Patrick is now stationed, and will reside at the Marlborough.

Mrs. J. V. White, wife of Capt. J. V. White, Art. Corps, U.S.A., gave a tea at her home at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 30, to announce the engagement of her daughter, Miss Katherine T. White, to Lieut. George I. Feeter, 19th U.S. Inf. A large flag was draped over the entrance of the White quarters, and the interior of the residence was tastefully decorated. A large number of officers and ladies from the different Military posts of the harbor, and from the city called between the hours of four and six to congratulate Miss White and Mr. Feeter, and a number of dainty gifts were sent by friends who knew of the engagement. Miss White is the only daughter of Capt. and Mrs. J. V. White. She is a brunette of the delicate type, and has been very popular at the various military functions given at the Presidio the last few months. Lieutenant Feeter returned from the Philippines with his regiment a few months ago. He comes from Little Falls, N.Y., and entered the Army from civil life in 1899. He is a young officer of very genial temperament, very much liked, both in his regiment and outside it.

Lieut. Charles F. Herr, U.S.A., and Miss Edith Louise Neilson, were married at Tiffin, Ohio, Nov. 6. The bride is a popular young society lady of Ogibwa, Ontario, Can. She will reside at the home of her parents there, until spring, when she will join her husband in the Philippines. At the ceremony, C. H. Shumaker acted as best man and Miss Clara E. Herr as bridesmaid. After the nuptials, a wedding supper was served. Later in the evening, the couple left for the bride's home in Canada, where they will sojourn for a week. They were to return to Tiffin, and be at home to their friends on Friday, Nov. 14, from 2 to 6 p. m. The lieutenant leaves the next day en route to the Philippines.

Lieut. W. C. Gardenhire, 15th U.S. Inf., and Miss Frances Poole, niece of Capt. E. A. Root, 10th U.S. Inf., were married on Sept. 17, at Zamboanga, Mindanao, P.I.

Miss Julia L. Olin, daughter of Col. Stephen H. Olin, N.G.N.Y., who is to be married to Capt. J. Philip Benkard, of the 12th N.G.N.Y., in Calvary church, on Dec. 11, will have as her bridesmaids her sister, Miss Alice T. Olin, Miss Anna Dodge, Miss Rosamond Street and Miss Fannie Iselin. Lieut. J. Gerald Benkard will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will be Count Henry de Portes, of Paris, a cousin of the bridegroom-elect; Messrs. Henry H. Benkard, Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Capt. H. Rogers Winthrop, Ernest Iselin, James G. K. Lee, Capt. Monson Morris and Col. George Rathbone Dyer.

Lieut. Frank S. Bowen, 6th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mildred Alford, daughter of Mrs. Marie S. Alford, were married at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Oct. 29, by Chaplain John Randolph, 6th U.S. Inf. The ceremony took place in the chapel, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion. The bridal procession was in the following order: Miss Spears, of Dallas, Tex., and Lieut. Elliot M. Norton, U.S.A.; Miss Marie Loughborough and Lieut. Sidney S. Burbank, U.S.A.; Miss Edith Burbank and Lieut. Howard G. Young, U.S.A. Miss Marguerite Alford as maid of honor preceded the bride, who entered with her brother, Lieut. Robert J. Maxey, U.S.A., who also gave her away. All the maids wore becoming gowns of organdy and carried pink roses, except the maid of honor, whose flowers were white roses. The bride wore a gown fashioned of white brocaded satin, trimmed with a bertha of rich duchess lace, her full veil fell to the end of the train and she wore a magnificent necklace, the gift of Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Miner. The wedding ring used was a rare one and has been in the family for three generations. A large reception was held at the bride's home, which was made beautiful with exquisite flowers. Lieutenant and Mrs. Bowen left for a short wedding journey.

Lieut. Col. David P. Heap, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., and Miss Josephine Bigelow Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Wright, were married in Calvary church, Germantown, Pa., Nov. 12. The Rev. Dr. James De Wolf Perry performed the ceremony. The church was decorated with palms, foliage plants, and flowers. The bride wore a beautiful gown of crepe de Chine, trimmed with chiffon and lace. Miss Henrietta Price Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney L. Wright, was maid of honor. She wore a gown of pale green pongee, trimmed with white lace. The best man was Julian Girard Buckley, of Genesee, N.Y., and the ushers were Sydney L. Wright, Charles G. Wright, Cushman Newhall, and William Logan Fisher Wright. A wedding breakfast followed at the residence of the bride's parents, at which only relatives and intimate friends were present. After the breakfast, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Heap started on a short trip to Washington, and will return to Germantown before proceeding to San Francisco. Lieutenant Colonel Heap is Division Engineer on the Pacific coast, and is stationed at San Francisco.

Mr. Henry A. Wise, Assistant U.S. District Attorney at New York, and a brother of Capt. Hugh D. Wise, 9th Inf., was married at Richmond, Va., Nov. 12, to Miss Henrietta Edwina Booth.

Capt. Rob. C. Davis, 17th U.S. Inf., was married to Miss Ruby Caroline Hale, at Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 12, in St. James Episcopal church. Some eight hundred guests were present at what was a brilliant society affair. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Walter Russell Breed, the rector. The maid of honor was Miss Elizabeth Steinman. The flower girls were Misses Mary A. Shenk and Caroline Steinman, Lancaster. The best man was Capt. William S. Guignard, Art. Corps, U.S.A. The ushers were Capt. Albert J. Bowley, Capt. F. W. Sladen, Lieut. F. H. Pope, Lieut. F. C. Jewell, Lieut. P. A. Murphy and Captain E. St. J. Greble, all of the Army.

Capt. Newt H. Hall, U.S.M.C., and Miss Rosa Har-

ington, daughter of Col. F. H. Harrington, U.S.M.C., were married in St. Joseph's Catholic church, on Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C., Nov. 12. Rev. S. W. Harrington, brother of the bride, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Valentine Schmitt, rector of the church, and Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney, U.S.N. Capt. Philip M. Bannon, U.S.M.C., was best man. Miss Harrington wore a tailor-made gown of dark broadcloth, with hat to match, and carried Bride roses. She was unattended. Captain and Mrs. Hall left after the ceremony for a week's trip before going to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where the captain is stationed.

Ensign Richard D. White, U.S.N., and Miss Carlotta Tigue, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Tigue, were married on Nov. 12 at the home of the bride in Cambridge, Washington County, N.Y. The house was artistically decorated with ground pine, ferns, palms and American beauty roses. Miss Cramer and Miss Becker led the wedding procession. They were followed by the Rev. C. B. Perry, rector of St. Luke's church, and then came the bride in a gown of white muslin over white silk, leaning on the arm of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed in the parlor, in the presence of about seventy-five relatives and friends. A collation was served after the ceremony, and the bride cut the cake with her husband's sword. Ensign and Mrs. White will take a trip to Montgomery City, Mo., to visit the bridegroom's people. The wedding presents were many and costly.

Miss Salie Almy, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Almy, U.S.N., was the maid of honor at the marriage of Miss Ellen M. Hodge, to Dr. Geo. W. Brewster, of Boston, at Washington, D.C., Nov. 11. Lieut. Condr. Rodgers, U.S.N., and wife were among the guests at the wedding. She was dressed in Irish lace and wore a large white hat and carried a cluster of carnations.

Charles Stewart, son of Col. Joseph Stewart, U.S.A., was married to Miss Queen E. Montgomery, at Alameda, Cal., on Nov. 5.

The engagement is announced of Miss Clotilde Duckwitz Mason, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Mason, of Alameda, Cal., to Lieut. Nathan Jordan Shelton, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

The marriage of Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, 8th U.S. Cav., and Miss Burkheart will take place early in December.

A military wedding of prominence took place in the old First Presbyterian church at Bloomfield, N.J., Nov. 12, when Miss Helen Dodd Richards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Richards, of New York City, formerly of Bloomfield, was married to Lieut. Matthew Elting Hanna, 2d U.S. Cav. Rev. Hollis Burke Frissell, of Hampton, Va., an uncle of the bride, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. George Louis Curtis, pastor of the church. There were four bridesmaids, the Misses Ruth Johnson, Oswego, N.Y.; Evelyn Blunt, of Rock Island, Ill.; Nina Frissell, New York, and Mary Oakes, of Bloomfield. Mrs. William S. Dodd, of Bloomfield, an aunt of the bride, will be matron of honor, and Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, 10th U.S. Cav., best man. The ushers included Lieut. T. A. Roberts, Lieut. Frederick W. Altstatter and H. B. Ferguson, U.S. Engineer Corps. The floral decorations consisted of potted plants, palms, ferns and yellow chrysanthemums, the latter being Cavalry wedding colors. The bride's gown was of white lace and she carried lilies of the valley and orchids. The wedding, for which nearly 2,000 invitations were issued, was one of the largest ever held in the county. After the ceremony, a large reception was held at the home of the bride's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Amzi Dodd, at No. 82 Broad street, Newark.

The marriage of Donald Stewart, of Cambridge, Md., son of the late Judge Stewart, of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, to Miss Matilda Vina, of Atlanta, Ga., took place at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 11. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain H. H. Clark, U.S.N., in the parlor of the residence of the bride's cousin, Pay Inspector Worthington Goldsboro, U.S.N., Blake row, Naval Academy. The best man was Alfred Stewart, of Cambridge, brother of the groom. Pay Inspector Goldsboro gave the bride away. The bride wore a gown of mode-colored broadcloth, trimmed with lace and sable fur, and a white felt Parisian hat. She carried a bouquet of pink chrysanthemums. The parlor in which the ceremony was performed was banked on all sides with yellow, white and pink chrysanthemums, as was also the dining room in which luncheon was held after the wedding. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Otto Sutro, of Baltimore. The groom is engaged in the merchandise business at Cambridge.

Miss Florence M. Lyster, of Detroit, Mich., was married on Nov. 12 to Capt. Samuel McPherson Rutherford, 4th U.S. Cav., who is stationed at Fort Riley, Kan. After a wedding trip, on which the home of Captain Rutherford at Harrisburg, Pa., will be visited, Captain and Mrs. Rutherford will proceed to Fort Riley.

## COL. GEORGE W. MENDELL.

We gave a brief notice in our issue of Oct. 25 of Col. George H. Mendell, Corps of Engineers, who died at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 18. The following are additional particulars concerning his long service: Colonel Mendell entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1848, and was graduated third in his class in 1852.

During the Civil War Colonel Mendell was topographical engineer of General Miles' Division, and in the Manassas campaign of July, 1861, and in the command of the U. S. Engineer Battalion, June 28, 1863, to Aug. 11, 1864, being engaged in the Pennsylvania, Rapidan and Richmond campaigns, during that time building, guarding and destroying bridges, making and repairing roads, and carrying on siege operations before and about Petersburg. He served as assistant engineer of defenses at Baltimore, Aug. 9 to Sept. 8, 1864, and to July, 1865, as superintendent of engineers and construction of defenses of New Bedford Harbor, Massachusetts, July 18, 1865, to Oct. 29, 1866, of the preservation of Plymouth Beach, July 30 to Oct. 20, 1866, in charge of fortifications of Alcatraz Island, and of San Francisco Harbor Jan. 1, 1867; member of Board of Engineers of Pacific Coast defenses from Jan. 1, 1867, to the time when he was retired by operation of law, Oct. 12, 1895.

During the latter years, engineering work, covering a large part of the Pacific Coast, was done by him, the value of which has attracted the attention and admiration of the leading engineers of his own and foreign countries—work with which his name is connected and permanently identified. Besides such services, of which his country has received the benefit, in the form of improved harbors at various places along the Pacific Coast, and notably in and about the Columbia River, Humboldt Bay, San Pedro Harbor, the Tidal Canal in Oakland Harbor, and work done in and about San Francisco Harbor, his services have been employed as

consulting engineer in connection with a number of private enterprises of various kinds. In addition to his work of a character which has attracted more than national attention, he has been recognized as an authority on hydraulics, and his services as engineer in connection with water works in various cities upon the Pacific Coast have been called for.

After the expiration of his term of service in the Army, he was appointed by the then Mayor of San Francisco, James D. Phelan, President of the Board of Works, a position in which he served the municipality up to the time of his death with the same integrity and devotion to duty which, throughout his life, had accompanied all of the work done by him, and that had first been observed in connection with the larger work performed by him when an officer of the U.S. Government in behalf of the whole country. The larger part of his life has been expended since 1854 on the Pacific Coast, where his character has made for him a multitude of friends. He leaves behind him his widow, Ellen Mendell, daughter of the late Gen. John Adair, of Astoria, Ore., and two sons, D. H. Mendell, Jr., and John Adair Mendell.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Mary E. Watson, wife of Chief Sillmaker Frank Watson, U.S.N., died at Haddonfield, N.J., Nov. 1.

William David Porter, 62 years old, who died at his home in Petersburg, Va., Nov. 8, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis, was the oldest son of the late Rear Admiral David D. Porter, of the U.S.N.

Gen. William H. Bulkeley, 62 years old, died at his home at Hartford, Conn., Nov. 8, from Bright's disease. He was captain of Co. G, 60th New York Volunteers, during the Civil War. He was elected in 1880 Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Hobart B. Bigelow. He was a brother of ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley.

Mrs. Martha Parker Ramsay Ruff, who died in Baltimore, Md., July 6, after an illness of nineteen days, was the wife of Mr. W. H. Ruff, a prominent lawyer of Washington, D.C., and was the daughter of Major H. Ashton Ramsay and Mrs. Julia Cooke Ramsay, of Baltimore. Major and Mrs. Ramsay are well known in Baltimore, the former having served in the United States Navy before the War, joined the Confederate Navy later, and was Chief Engineer of the Merrimack in its fight with the Monitor. He represents the United States Steel Corporation in Baltimore. Mrs. Ramsay was a member of the prominent Cooke family of Norfolk, Va. A brother of Mrs. Ruff, Lieut. Charles Ramsay, of the 21st U.S. Infantry, was killed in a skirmish in the Philippines last year.

Samuel Houston Bengel, who died recently at Fort Gibson, I.T., was the last surviving signer of the Treaty of 1866 between the United States and the Cherokee Nation. He was a native of Georgia, was a captain in an Indian regiment in the Civil War, and had held many offices in the Cherokee Nation.

## PERSONALS.

Mrs. Knapp, the mother of Mrs. Augustus G. Almy, will pass this winter in Houston, Texas.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Rogers F. Gardner, U.S.A., at Fort Caswell, N.C., Nov. 8.

The cadet battalion of St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y., has already donned the new Army uniform.

The address of General and Mrs. John I. Rodgers will be 20 Sidney place, Brooklyn, N.Y., until next summer.

Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., Mrs. and the Misses Greely have returned to their home, 1914 G street, N.W., Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Lieut. Rutherford S. Hartz, 21st U.S. Inf., son of Col. W. T. Hartz, U.S.A., retired is visiting his parents at 214 West 92d street, New York City.

Lieut. Yates Stirling, jr., a son of Rear Admiral Stirling, commandant of the yard, Bremerton, Wash., has reported for duty as equipment officer.

Friends of Mr. John S. Power, Chief Clerk, Department of the East, will be pleased to learn that he is now recovering from a severe attack of sore eyes.

Mrs. Parker, wife of Major James Parker, U.S.A., has issued cards for a tea on Saturday, Nov. 15, to meet Mrs. C. S. Babcock, at 1709 Twenty-first street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Major Wotherspoon, 6th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Wotherspoon, have been visiting Dr. and Mrs. Matthews, at 1262 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D.C. They left Washington Nov. 12, for New York.

Mrs. Smith and the Misses Smith, wife and daughters of Col. Allen Smith, U.S.A., are passing this winter at 64 West Ninety-sixth street, New York City, N.Y. Colonel Smith is with his regiment in Manila.

Major P. J. H. Farrell, M.D., delivered an interesting address on "The American Soldier," before the Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution, on the occasion of the Yorktown Day celebration, Chicago, Oct. 24, 1902.

Major W. P. Duvall, U.S.A., and his bride, have been in Washington, D.C., at the New Willard, on a visit and left on Nov. 11, for Old Point Comfort, and from there will go to Philadelphia and New York, before going to Fort Williams, Portland, Me.

Gen. John B. Babcock, U.S.A., and Mrs. Babcock will pass this winter at the Cairo, on Q street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. General and Mrs. Babcock went to California to attend the wedding of their son, Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, U.S.A.

Mrs. Clarke, widow of the late Col. Henry Francis Clarke, U.S.A., is breaking up her house in Washington, D.C., and will pass the winter in Burlington, Vt., to be near her son, Major J. T. Clarke, U.S.A., who is now stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Miss Mae Jones will accompany Mrs. Clarke, and will be with her this winter.

A prominent debutante in California society this winter will be Miss Catherine Selfridge, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Selfridge, the granddaughter of the late Admiral Selfridge, U.S.N., and the niece of Admiral Thomas Selfridge, U.S.N. Miss Selfridge is a fine pianist, and much of her time is given to enthusiastic work in this direction.

Paymr. William H. Doherty, U.S.N., gave a very charming luncheon at Mare Island, Oct. 18, complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Julian Thorn. The table was very prettily decorated in pink carnations and violets, the name card being in exceptionally attractive water colors. Among those present were: Mrs. Thorn, Miss Spalding, Miss Ethel Cooley, Miss Stella Fay, Miss Marion Wells, and Lieutenant Freeman, U.S.N.



Naval Constructor Robert W. Steele, U.S.N., has moved from South Orange, N.J., to Allenhurst, N.J.

Major George L. Anderson, Art. Corps, has joined at and assumed command of Rowell Barracks, Pasa Caballo, Cuba.

Comdr. J. W. Moore, U.S.N., has left Lake George, N. Y., for his winter residence, 98 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gen. T. T. Knox, U.S.A., Mrs. and Miss Knox, have returned to their home, 1329 Twenty-first street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Major H. A. Reed, Art. Corps, is a recent arrival at San Juan and has taken over the command of the Artillery District and post.

Miss Helen Gould visited the navy yard, New York, on Nov. 11, calling on Rear Admiral Barker, U.S.N., and also going aboard the Indiana.

Mrs. Cusick, wife of Capt. C. C. Cusick, U.S.A., retired, is stopping with her son, Mr. Alton B. Cusick, at 33 1-2 South Fourth street, Columbia, Ohio.

Miss Mary Heintzelman, daughter of the late General Heintzelman, U.S.A., will pass this winter at 1122 Sixteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Comdr. V. L. Cottman, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the new monitor Wyoming, which is preparing for commission at Mare Island, Cal.

Mrs. Cole, widow of Capt. George W. Cole, who died Sept. 26 at Tucson, Ariz., has returned to Missouri and will spend the winter with her parents at Rolla, Mo.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Col. Charles L. Davis, U.S.A., and Miss Emily Davis, are at 912 Nineteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Colonel Davis is en route home from the Philippines.

Gen. H. B. Freeman, U.S.A., retired, is at 625 Olive street, Leavenworth, Kan., where with his wife and daughter and niece, Mrs. C. H. Cochran, he has located for the winter.

Lieut. John C. Fairfax, recently assigned to Co. M, 21st Inf., was in New York and left for Baltimore and the South, and will report for duty at Fort Lincoln, N.D., on Dec. 10.

Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, U.S.A., accompanied by his wife and daughter, sailed on the Augusta Victoria on Nov. 15 for Naples, to spend the winter in Southern Italy and the South of France.

Mr. Arthur Jenkins, late pay clerk, U.S.N., U.S.S. Essex, has been appointed private secretary to Governor-elect Garvin of Rhode Island. Mr. Jenkins will assume his new duties early in January, 1903.

Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin, U.S.N., has been detached from the receiving ship Wabash at Boston, and ordered to command the transport Hancock at San Francisco, Cal., which is to be used as a receiving ship for the Navy.

Capt. and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla have left for the Pacific coast, and Captain McCalla will report for duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard as captain of the yard. Mrs. McCalla is a great favorite in San Francisco, and at the navy yard.

Paym. John Irwin, U.S.N., accompanied by his wife, has arrived at Mare Island, Cal., and has taken charge of the pay office of the yard, relieving Pay Inspector Leeds C. Kerr, who has been ordered to the storehouse as general storekeeper.

Capt. John L. Sehon, U.S.A., retired, has just returned to his home, 3520 Third street, San Diego, Cal., with his family after several months' absence following the fatal illness and death of his oldest little girl, Eulalie R. Sehon, early last August.

P. A. Eng. Robert Crawford, U.S.N., retired, has been assigned to inspection duty at the works of the Cramp Company, Philadelphia. He has been for some years in charge of the department of applied mechanics and designing at the Manual Training School in Williamsport, Pa.

Capt. and Mrs. William S. Cowles have returned to their Washington home on N street, where Mrs. Cowles will be joined later in the season by her young cousin, Miss Helen Roosevelt. Captain Cowles will probably receive a sea assignment within a short time, his present tour of duty having begun in 1899.

The first of the West Indian Service medals to be issued has been sent by the Bureau of Navigation to James B. Hedenger, who served as an able seaman on board of the Indiana during the Spanish-American war. There is no particular significance attached to the fact that Mr. Hedenger received the first medal except that his name stood at the head of the list of the Indiana's crew, which vessel, as we state elsewhere, will be the first one to receive the medals.

Lieut. H. C. Merriam and wife and Mrs. Ray left Fort Adams Nov. 2. Just before Lieutenant Merriam left he was presented with a beautiful gift by the 97th Co., C.A., but according to Regulations he was unable to accept it. The company after they were gone sent it as a remembrance to Mrs. H. C. Merriam, who is visiting with her mother in Syracuse, N.Y., while Mr. Merriam is at Fort Sheridan, awaiting their household goods.

The President has refused to accept the resignation of Past Asst. Paym. Charles W. Penrose of the Navy, who, it will be remembered, was recently tried at Erie, Pa., on the charge of having been short in his accounts. A statement was made recently that it had been decided to allow Mr. Penrose to resign from the Navy; such was not the case. It is true that he presented his resignation, but the President returned the papers to the Navy Department, approving the sentence of the court, that he be dismissed from the Service.

Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., was unanimously elected commander of the Medal of Honor Legion at Philadelphia, Pa., on Nov. 7. Gen. Llewellyn G. Estes, of Washington, D.C., was elected senior vice-commander; Gen. Joseph O. Gregg, of Great Falls, Mont., junior vice-commander, and the Rev. Dr. William S. Hubbard, of New York City, chaplain. Gen. Horatio C. King, of New York, said that at the next convention, he proposed to nominate Major Gen. O. O. Howard, who sat beside General Sickles. General Howard bowed in acknowledgment of the cheers that greeted the mention of his name and seconded the nomination of General Sickles, saying: "General Sickles has the advantage of me in years, and we boys must stand aside and await our turn." In the evening the members were dined at the Union League. Among the guests were Mayor Ashbridge, Lieut. Gov. J. P. S. Gobin, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., Gen. T. J. Stewart, Rear Admirals W. S. Schley, C. E. Clark, G. W. Melville, U.S.N., Governor Hunn, of Delaware, Gen. Horatio C. King, and Congressman Burk.

Major W. P. Gould, U.S.A., has changed his address from Vincennes, Ind., to Los Angeles, Cal.

Major John McClellan, Art. Corps, rejoined at Fort Greble, R.I., the latter part of this week from a short leave.

Lieut. Myron S. Crissy, A.C., has been selected to superintend instruction in athletics of the troops at Fort Dade, Fla.

A daughter, Mary Catherine Schultz, was born to the wife of Lieut. Theodore Schultz, 14th U.S. Cav., at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 23.

Chaplain John A. Mills, 3d Cav., recently on temporary duty at Fort Warren, Mass., joined his regiment this week at Fort Assinibonnie, Mont.

Mrs. Thomas J. Gregg and her daughters will spend the winter in Washington, having rented General Compton's house, 1416 Twenty-first street, N.W.

Charles Coon, aged 80, who enlisted in 1843 in the 2d U.S. Infantry and served in the Mexican War, died this week at his home in Middletown, N.Y.

Capt. Henry Marcotte, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Marcotte, who have been in New York and the North, will return to St. Augustine, Fla., on Nov. 17.

Drs. R. M. Kirby Smith and H. L. Gilchrist, U.S.A., are stopping at the Bancroft, Eighteenth and Eight streets, N.W., during their stay in Washington.

Major Walter Howe, Art. Corps, reported at Governor's Island, Nov. 12, and entered upon duty in the Inspector General's office, Department of the East.

Capt. Leo F. Foster, Art. Corps, U.S.A., is spending leave at 322 Caroline street, Derby, Conn. He expects to join his post, Sullivan's Island, Moultrieville, S.C., about Dec. 1.

Miss Susan D. Biddle has joined her brother, Col. John Biddle, at his home, 1517 L street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and will be at home on Tuesdays during the winter.

Mr. Frank B. Brandegee, of Putnam, Conn., brother of Mrs. Zalinski, wife of Capt. M. G. Zalinski, U.S.A., was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket. He lead his Democratic opponent by 3,490 votes.

Mrs. Charles C. Walcutt is spending several weeks with Colonel and Mrs. J. Heyward Bradford at the Normandie, Columbus, Ohio. She is en route to join Captain Walcutt at Prescott, Ariz.

Major General Wesley Merritt, U.S. Army, and Mrs. Merritt, lately returned from abroad, are temporarily at the Hotel Gordon, Washington, D.C., but will open their house, 1622 Rhode Island avenue, next week.

Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., with Mrs. Wood and their children, returned to the United States on Nov. 9 after a sojourn of four months in Europe, during which General Wood witnessed the maneuvers of the German army.

Mrs. Browne, widow of the late Gen. J. Mills Browne U.S.N., has returned to her apartment in the Portland, Washington, D.C., from a visit to her sisters in San Francisco, and her niece, Mrs. Myers, wife of Capt. John Myers, U.S.M.C.

Mrs. Peter Wainwright has returned to Washington, D.C., after passing the summer at Weymouth, Mass. Mrs. Wainwright will pass the winter with her brother, Col. Dangerfield Parker, U.S.A., and Mrs. Parker at their apartment in the Mendota.

Lieut. James Edward Bell, 17th U.S. Inf., who has been on leave visiting his parents, Major and Mrs. William W. Bell, at 3930 Lake avenue, Chicago, has returned to his station with his regiment, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Lieut. G. E. Buckner, 9th Inf., and the Misses Buckner, the latter recently returned from the Philippines where they have been visiting their sister, Mrs. Normoyle, wife of Capt. J. E. Normoyle, 5th Inf., are now with their sister, Mrs. Eugene C. Morton, of Winnetka, Ill.

Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, U.S.N., was the guest of honor at a dinner at the University Club, New York City, by the Peary Arctic Club. This was the first opportunity he has had to meet the members of the organization that has backed him in his Arctic exploration.

Secretary of War Root, Rear Admiral Barker, U.S.N., and Major General MacArthur, U.S.A., were among the guests at the annual dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce Nov. 11. The principal address was made by President Roosevelt. Ex-President Cleveland also spoke.

Gen. A. A. Harbach, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Harbach sail on Saturday, Nov. 15, from New York on the Hamburg-American line steamer Augusta Victoria and will spend the winter in Italy and southern France. His mail address while abroad will be care of F. Credit Lyonnaise, 19 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, France.

Rear Admiral Edward S. Houston, U.S.N., and Mrs. Houston, the latter being a passenger on the Antwerp steamer of Nov. 8, after a prolonged visit abroad to her daughter, Mme. de Orantia, will occupy their new home at No. 2025 O street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Their son, Lieut. Victor S. Houston, U.S.A., is now on duty at the New York Navy Yard.

The San Francisco, Cal., papers of Nov. 1 assert that Capt. William F. Hancock, Art. Corps, U.S.A., is ordered on trial before a G.C.M. for alleged intoxication. After being locked up in a police station all night, upon being discharged in the morning, he had an altercation with a policeman about some personal property taken from him by the police for safe keeping, and was arrested a second time on a charge of disturbing the peace.

Gen. J. W. Barlow, U.S.A., and Mrs. Barlow are recent visitors to Colorado Springs en route to San Diego, Cal., to meet Jacob Blanco, a Commissioner of the Mexican Government, for the purpose of inspecting with him, the monuments marking the boundary line between this country and the Republic of Mexico. General Barlow was asked by the State Department to make this inspection with the Commissioner of Mexico, and is now taking the journey in easy stages with Mrs. Barlow, combining business with pleasure on the trip.

John Y. F. Blake, who was graduated from West Point in 1880 and resigned in 1889 and who commanded the "Irish Brigade" through the Boer war, arrived in New York, Nov. 12, on the White Star liner Oceanic. He was accompanied by Commandant Malan of the Boer army, and they will lecture here. General Viljoen, who was to have come with them, was detained, and will arrive later. "We are busted Boers," said Colonel Blake on arrival, "and don't really know what we are coming over for. I want to see a lot of my old friends, but I will go back to Africa."

Mrs. Hoyle, wife of Capt. E. D. Hoyle of the Artillery Corps, now stationed at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, lies ill with typhoid fever. "She is without doubt," a

correspondent writes, "one of the most beloved and admired women in the whole United States Army, and one known to bring sunshine and happiness wherever she goes. May the good Lord spare her to her relatives and friends. She is ill at the Park Hotel, Chickamauga, and this is the sixth case recently at this hotel, yet Colonel Baldwin, of the 7th Cavalry, is still trying to get the Q.M. Department to hire this for the officers' families to live in, rather than allow houses in camp."

Major George H. Torney, surgeon, U.S.A., is visiting his son, Mr. Edward J. Torney of Orton place, Buffalo, N.Y., previous to his departure for Manila, where he will be assigned as chief medical officer of one of the departments in the Philippines. During the Spanish-American War, Major Torney rebuilt and commanded the Army hospital ship Relief. He was later assigned to the command of the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., which he entirely rebuilt. It is to-day regarded as the model military hospital of the world. Before the Spanish-American War, Major Torney was post surgeon at the United States Military Academy. During his thirty years of service he has held many important stations.

Referring to the appointment of Chaplain Winfield Scott, U.S.A., as a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Arizona, the Arizona Star of Oct. 18 says: "Chaplain Scott is one of the historic characters of the country at large. He went into the war for the Union as chaplain. He was in many engagements with his regiment and has many heroic deeds placed to his credit. After the war he was commissioned as captain and chaplain in the United States Army, which he served until a few years ago, when retired on account of wounds. Notwithstanding his age he possesses the vigor of mind and body of a man under fifty in full health. Chaplain Scott is a scholar of rare merit. He is a Baptist minister, and as such has done a good work wherever he has been. There are few abler preachers on the frontier than he. None more practical in ministerial work. He is now engaged in the missionary work in Arizona, and has recently established several Baptist missions. Chaplain Scott has given much of his time in recent years to farming. He has a good farm at Scottsdale, Maricopa county, on which he expended more than \$25,000 in improvements. So that it will be observed that he is familiar with this important industry of the Territory. In character Chaplain Scott is ripe in good works. He will bring to the University many elements of character and rich thought, which will tell for the benefit of this institution. The friends of education, the moral training of the young men and women of Arizona will rejoice to learn of this appointment, for it means the good and efficient government of the University."

Richard Butler who died at his residence in New York, Nov. 12, aged 71, after a prolonged illness, married some years ago the widow of the late Herbert A. Hascall, U.S.A. Mr. Butler was a retired merchant who in his younger days was active in public matters. He was secretary of the committee for the erection of Bartholdi's statue of Liberty. For his services the French Government made him a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He served eight years on the staff of General Ward in the First Brigade, N.G.N.Y., and was appointed captain and subsequently major. He was a generous patron of art, and at one time had one of the finest picture galleries in the country, mostly the work of American artists.

The following resolutions were passed by the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America, at their 17th annual meeting, held at New Haven, Conn., Oct. 28 and 29, 1902: "Resolved, That the members of this conference have noted with deep interest the administrative work of Major W. C. Gorgas during the period in which he acted as chief sanitary officer of the city of Havana. Resolved, That the remarkable reduction of the death rate in that city from all the most important diseases during his administration, culminating in the absolute wiping out of yellow fever, the disease which for more than a century rarely ceased to be epidemic and had been the cause of more deaths than any other, thereby demonstrating the truth of the theory first advocated by Dr. Charles J. Finlay that the disease is conveyed from the sick to the well by means as the mosquito known as *Stegomyia fasciata*, we regard as one of the most brilliant achievements of the application of sanitary science to public health work ever accomplished. Resolved, That the presence at this meeting of Major W. C. Gorgas, U.S. Army, Surgeon John W. Ross, U.S. Navy, and Dr. John Guitierrez, and the contributions they have furnished to our knowledge concerning the suppression of yellow fever in the city of Havana are most highly appreciated, and we tender to the gentlemen named our most hearty thanks."

The post school for officers at Columbus Barracks, O., began Nov. 3. The course of instruction has been decided upon in the following order. For captains: Administration, Manual of Guard Duty, Firing Regulations, Military Law and Hippology—Major A. A. Angur, 20th Inf., instructor. Minor Tactics, Field Engineering, Military Topography and International Law—Major George R. Cecil, 3d Inf., instructor. For lieutenants: Administration and Manual of Guard Duty—Capt. F. V. Krug, 20th Inf., instructor. Drill Regulations and Hippology—Capt. J. H. McRae, 3d Inf., instructor. Military Law, Field Engineering, Military Topography—Capt. George D. Moore, 20th Inf., instructor. Firing Regulations, Minor Tactics and International Law—Capt. H. J. Hirsch, 20th Inf., instructor. The post school for enlisted men as contemplated by par. 335 A.R. will begin Nov. 3, 1902, at this post, and will be held in sessions of two hours daily from 1 p.m. until 3 p.m., except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Capt. R. C. Langdon, 3d Inf., will be in charge of this school. Privates Michael F. Gayzan, Co. G, 20th Inf., and Newton Mercer, Co. H, 20th Inf., are detailed on special duty as school teachers pending the receipt of authority from the Department Commander to place them on extra duty.

With its recently issued 1903-1904 edition, The Physician's Visiting List (Lindsay and Blakiston's) enters upon the fifty-second successive year of its publication. This is a record which tells its own story. In addition to the numerous other features which make this little work of value to every physician, this year two new features are added, namely, the pages on incompatibility, chemic, pharmaceutical, and therapeutic, and the page on the immediate treatment of poisoning. The Physician's Visiting List is a pocket record book and handy reference guide for the medical practitioner. Published by F. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia.



## NAVY PERSONNEL ACT CLAIMS.

The numerous test cases brought under the Navy Personnel Act on behalf of the officers of the Navy, which were postponed last spring on account of the illness of counsel for the Government, have been brought to a hearing in the Court of Claims, which began on Wednesday, Nov. 5, and were to be completed on the 17th or 18th.

There have been twenty different cases involving many different points. The entire act and its amendments have been under discussion. The result is to show the grave difficulties of interpretation consequent upon the passage by Congress of a law giving Army pay to a service differing so greatly in its essentials from the Army.

The first case considered was that of Comdr. William M. Irwin, who served at the Cavite Naval Station in 1900, while lieutenant commander, and was paid the full pay of a major in the Army. This he was obliged to refund, but on March 3, 1901, Congress passed an act which was supposed to validate such payments and give full pay for shore duty in the Philippines from July 1, 1899. Commander Irwin thereupon received his pay a second time, but the Comptroller two months after obliged him to refund for the second time. He is now for the third time seeking to obtain his pay. The Comptroller insists under some old British decisions that "beyond seas" meant beyond the dominion of the United States. To hold that the Philippines are not beyond seas does not seem to be very sound reason and it is believed that the court will hold that this is good law. This case involves also the question of commutation for deficiency in quarters. Commander Irwin had one room furnished him when he was entitled to four, and claims commutation for the other three. This case was followed by a series of five cases involving various phases of the claim of the officers of the Navy to an equality with officers of the Army in relation to ten per cent. increase of pay on service outside the continental limits of the United States since March 2, 1901. The Treasury Department ruled that no Navy officer was entitled to receive this increase of pay unless he was serving on land. The cases selected to illustrate the right of naval officers are those of Lieut. Thomas W. Ryan and Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers for service in China, those of Capt. John V. B. Bleeker and Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack for service in the Philippines, and that of Captain Charles M. Thomas, representative of the service of a large naval vessel both in the Philippines and in China. All these cases also involved the important question of right on the sea ration which had been denied to officers of the Navy since the Personnel Act went into effect. Each case was taken up separately and in opening the Ryan case Mr. William B. King of the firm of George A. and William B. King counsel for the officers pointed out the absolute need under the Personnel Act of giving to naval officers such pay and allowances as were given to Army officers. The position of the Monocacy in China, on which Lieutenant Ryan served, was pointed out and the defense was challenged to assert that the Navy officers were any the less in China than were the officers of the Army who served in connection with the same expedition.

The service on the Nashville, on which Commander Rodgers served, in visiting Chefoo, Taku and other points in the Gulf of Pechili, was asserted to be service in China as much as if the service was performed on the land by an officer of the Army or Marine Corps. The courses of the Isla de Luzon, on which Commander Bleeker served, and the Castine on which Lieutenant Commander Niblack served, were traced through the Philippine Islands from point to point and a practicable demonstration thus afforded that the service rendered by these vessels could not, by any stretch of language, be excluded from the term "in the Philippine Islands."

In connection with the Ryan case the remarkable anomaly was here pointed out that an officer of the Army received full pay and ten per cent. increase while traveling on a merchant steamer across the ocean, while an officer of the Navy under similar circumstances, received no increase of pay but a deduction of fifteen per cent., making a difference of twenty-five per cent. while on the same service.

In connection with the case of Captain Thomas, the question as to the right to sea ration, a matter of \$109.50 a year to every officer serving on a sea-going vessel, was fully argued. Mr. William B. King took the ground that the officers had a right to the sea ration prior to the Personnel Act, that the Personnel Act nowhere expressly repealed this grant and in the absence of an express repeal, there could be no repeal by implication unless it was necessarily required.

Throughout the argument of all of these cases the judges of the court listened with the utmost attention and realized not only the importance of the issues presented, but also the technical character of the questions involved and the great complication of the pay table under the existing system.

## THE NAVAL MANEUVERS.

The Navy Department has about completed its plans for the coming naval maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea. The search problem will be the most important and generally interesting feature of these maneuvers. The North Atlantic Squadron will, as we have stated, act on the defensive, and will try and prevent the vessels of the South Atlantic and European Squadrons, under the command of Rear Admiral Sumner, from establishing a base in Culebra or any port in islands adjacent to Porto Rico or in Porto Rico with the exception of the port of San Juan, which is fortified, and therefore barred. The search problem will begin Dec. 5 and continue until Dec. 9. Under the rules established by the Navy Department Admiral Sumner's fleet will have to gain an entrance to a port and remain there for a certain number of hours not yet decided upon at the Department to win the game. In all respects this problem will be more comprehensive than that worked out last summer just before the joint maneuvers in Long Island Sound.

Admiral Dewey will sail from Washington, D. C., on the Mayflower, Dec. 1. His staff will consist of Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of staff; Captain Swift and Commander Pillsbury as assistant chiefs of staff; Commander Sargent and several junior officers not yet selected. The Secretary of War has detailed Lieut. Col. William R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, Major John P. Wisser, Artillery Corps, and Capt. E. M. Weaver, Artillery Corps, to represent the Army during the maneuvers. These officers will report in person to Admiral Higginson, who will assign them to ships of the fleets.

Capt. T. Bentley Mott, A.C., our Military Attaché at Paris, France, has made a long and interesting report to the Secretary of War on the new promotion law for the French army.

## COURT-MARTIAL OF ENSIGN OWEN.

At the trial of Ensign A. C. Owen, U.S.N., at the navy yard, New York, on Nov. 6, Col. George Smith Anderson, of the 6th Cavalry, U.S.A., testified as to lending \$300 to Mr. Owen, but he informed the borrower that he need not hurry about returning the amount, but might place it to his credit in the Riggs Bank in Washington, upon which the check had been drawn.

To the charge of absence without leave, Mr. Owen answered that when his leave expired his ship was at sea. He said that he reported, asking for instructions. His leave was then extended. Subsequently he was taken sick and confined to his room in the Astor House for a week. During that time he said he sent telegrams to the Navy Department at Washington, explaining his condition and asking for extended leave of absence. Not receiving a reply, he supposed that the leave was granted. Not until he read in a newspaper that he was reported as absent without leave, he said, did he have any idea of the situation. He said he then reported at Washington immediately. Arthur T. Brice, of the Riggs National Bank of Washington, testified that Ensign Owen had an account in that bank and had repeatedly overdrawn his accounts, but had never failed to make good the deficiency. John T. Hendricks testified that he had also had financial transactions with Ensign Owen, but that the latter had always paid his notes when due except on the last occasion. The court closed its proceedings on Nov. 12, and forwarded its findings to the Navy Department.

## GENERAL YOUNG DEFENDS THE ARMY.

The distinguished foreigners who attended the dedication of the new home of the New York Chamber of Commerce on Nov. 11 were the guests of honor at a banquet at the Hotel Arlington, Washington, D.C., on the evening of Nov. 13. Among the other guests were Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., and Major Generals Corbin and Young and Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood. Admiral Dewey made a happy speech in the course of which he declared that the Navy was the hand-maiden of commerce, and expressed the hope that such might be its principal work in the future. General Young was scheduled to speak on "Our Soldiers in the Philippines," but a previous engagement obliged him to leave the banquet hall before his turn came. He consented that his address should be read, however, and we make the following extracts from the press report. After declaring that much of the comment on the conduct of the troops in the Philippines had descended into mere villification, General Young continued:

"To carry on war, disguise it as we may, is to be cruel—to kill and burn, burn and kill, and again kill and burn. All the Army's defamers were densely ignorant of what constitutes the laws of war, the nature of the warfare waged by the Filipino and the conditions that prevail in any war, civilized or otherwise. I do not recall a single case of a good soldier of experience acquainted with the conditions that existed in the Philippines who has publicly criticised adversely the conduct of our soldiers in the Philippines. I say that the American Army is the most humane Army that ever waged war, and I could bear out my assertions by the Filipinos and Chinese and even the Spanish prisoners."

"If it had not been for the intense desire of the American people to carry on an easy, persuasive war with the Filipinos and the good faith in which the American officers acted to carry out that desire, the Filipino war would have been ended in much less time." The general declared that the burning of houses and supplies is one of the oldest weapons and is used in all wars, civilized and uncivilized. He declared there had been few cases of looting.

## NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, has received through Capt. John J. Pershing, 15th U.S. Cav., commanding the American column at Camp Vicars, a conciliatory letter from the Sultan of Bacolod, who has hitherto been most defiant, stating that he has no desire to wage war against the American troops. In view of the Sultan's professions, it is thought that General Sumner will abandon his plan of taking an expedition to Bacolod and will wait to see the value of the Sultan's professions of friendship.

The Governor of the Island of Negros has notified Army Headquarters in Manila that the native outlaws who murdered D. C. Montgomery, the American superintendent of schools, in Oriental Negros on Oct. 31, have been captured and will be punished.

The bands of ladrones operating in the provinces bordering on Manila have become so bold and the native constabulary have made so little headway in suppressing them that the civil authorities will doubtless shortly ask the co-operation of the Army. Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., commanding the Division of the Philippines, has already strengthened the garrisons throughout the province of Rizal, in which the city of Manila is situated. The ladrones are active in the provinces of Rizal, Bulacan and Cavite. They have committed many depredations, levied tribute and terrorized the people. In some instances they have penetrated the barrios close to Manila. The constabulary have been vigorously used against them without complete success, but it is believed that with the aid of the military they can be quickly exterminated. A big campaign is expected, and if the Regular troops take part General Davis will strike his first blow in the province of Rizal.

## ITEMS FROM THE PRESIDIO.

The new cantonment barracks for the 7th Infantry are finished and the enlisted men have taken possession of them. Work has commenced upon the officers' quarters, and it is hoped that by Christmas all will be under cover.

The 3d Battalion officers' mess hall has been neatly finished and furnished by the mess, which is said to be the best in the Army. A most delightful supper party was given there after the hop on Oct. 14, by Captain and Mrs. Wright in honor of Mrs. Henry Bispham, of Paris, who is visiting her brother and sister, Colonel and Mrs. Coolidge. Colonel and Mrs. Coolidge gave a Halloween party in honor of Mrs. Bispham, and theater and supper parties have followed each other in quick succession throughout the visit.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Prescott, who are new additions to the 7th Infantry, arrived from Manila on the trans-

port Sheridan, and will occupy tents in camp until the officers' quarters are completed.

Lieutenant Tillman has gone on four months' leave to visit his family in South Carolina. Captain McBroom and bride will take up their residence in a tent in a few days.

Lieutenant Craigie's fiancée, Miss Grace Owens, of Chicago, is visiting her mother, who is awaiting the arrival of Colonel Craigie from the Philippines. Miss Owens is being entertained delightfully by all Mrs. Craigie's friends.

Lieutenant Stuart, 7th Infantry, who was left in Alaska to turn over his quartermaster property, has reported to his regiment, and is a great addition to the camp.

Miss Anne Eliza Dennison, cousin of Colonel Coolidge, was married in Cleveland on the 22d of October to Mr. Ralph Emerson Wisner, of Detroit. Friends of the Reverend Sherman Coolidge, the Indian boy who was educated by Colonel and Mrs. Coolidge, will be interested to hear that he was married at Fort Washakie, Wyo., on the 8th of October to Miss Grace Wetherbee, of New York City, a wealthy and accomplished girl, the daughter of the proprietor of the Manhattan Hotel, New York.

Recent additions to membership in the Michigan commandery of the M.O.L.L.U.S. are the following: Theodore Edgar Potter, Capt. 11th Regt. Minn. Inf., Sept. 4, 1864; Lieut. Patrick Hamilton McBride, Lieut. 2d Ohio Cav.; Linton B. Sutton, eldest son of companion Capt. Joshua P. Sutton.

## THE ARMY

Secretary of War—Elihu Root.  
Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Cary Sanger.  
Commander—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.  
Adjutant General—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin.

G.O. 115 OF NOV. 12, H.Q.A., A.G.O.  
Announces that training school for furriers and blacksmiths is established at Fort Riley in connection with the school of application for Cavalry and Field Artillery.  
G.O. 116 OF NOV. 12, H.Q.A., A.G.O.  
Announces that the following competitors as winners of prizes prescribed in par. 562 Firing Regulations for Small Arms in Infantry Army team of 1902:  
1—Freston Savage, artificer, Co. B, 15th Inf.  
2—Archi Deubery, 1st sergeant, Co. B, 22d Inf.  
3—Frank Weik, private Co. J, 20th Inf.  
4—John R. Rauhuff, 1st sergeant, Co. C, Porto Rico regiment.  
5—James Shafer, sergeant Co. M, 7th Inf.  
6—James H. VanScike, corporal, Co. I, 15th Inf. (distinguished marksman).  
7—Richard N. Davidson, sergeant, Co. G, 17th Inf. (distinguished marksman).  
8—Emil P. Yager, private, Co. H, 15th Inf.  
9—Frank Rich, private, Co. D, 22d Inf.  
10—Thaddeus R. Hyatt, corporal, Co. K, 18th Inf.  
CIRCULAR 53 OF NOV. 12, H.Q.A., A.G.O.  
Publishes a decision comptroller.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NOV. 13, H.Q.A.  
The leave granted 2d Lieut. Tailmadge H. Brereton, 2d Inf., is further extended five days.  
3d Lieut. Dean Halford, recently appointed, is assigned to 22d Inf. Lieut. Halford will report at Fort Myer for temporary duty.  
The leave granted Lieut. Col. Edgar Z. Steever, 3d Cav., is extended two months.  
Capt. John A. Procter, Jr., A.C., report Dec. 15 to Col. Theodore A. Bingham, Supt. Public Buildings and Grounds, Washington, D.C., for duty until March 10.  
Leave for fifteen days granted 1st Lieut. Filsha Abbott, A.C.  
Major Charles Lynch, surgeon, U.S.V., is honorably discharged as major and surgeon of volunteers only.  
Col. John R. Myrick, A.C., relieved treatment General Hospital, Washington Barracks, and to Fort Myer.  
Leave for five months granted Col. John R. Myrick, A.C.  
Leave for two months granted Lieut. Col. James T. Kerr, A.A.G.

## ARMY RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

Artillery Corps.  
Capt. Albert Todd, A.C., to be major, Nov. 6, 1902, vice Williams, detailed as A.A.G.  
1st Lieut. John R. Procter, Jr., A.C., to be captain, Nov. 6, 1902, vice Todd, promoted.  
The following second lieutenants of the Artillery Corps are promoted to be first lieutenants from the dates specified:  
Samuel M. English, Feb. 31, 1902, vice Foster, promoted.  
Marion B. Wilhoit, March 4, 1902, vice Allen, deceased.  
Alfred Hasbrouck, April 5, 1902, vice Willis, promoted.  
Guilford S. Garter, June 2, 1902, vice Stewart, promoted.  
John M. Dunn, June 15, 1902, vice Douglas, promoted.  
Carroll Power, June 21, 1902, vice Black, detailed in the Ordnance Dept.  
James L. Long, June 21, 1902, vice Schull, detailed in the Ordnance Dept.  
Garrison Hall, July 22, 1902, vice Patten, promoted.  
Robert S. Welsh, July 30, 1902, vice Hall, promoted.  
Ralph M. Mitchell, Aug. 7, 1902, vice Brewer, deceased.  
Frederick L. Dengler, Sept. 10, 1902, vice Gaines, resigned.

Infantry Arm.  
Charles B. Mason, of Minnesota, to be second lieutenant of Infantry, Nov. 3, 1902, and assigned to the 9th Inf.

G.O. 114, NOV. 4, H.Q.A., A.G.O.  
By direction of the Secretary of War, the post of Fort Washington, Maryland, is, under the provisions of paragraph 237 of the Regulations, designated to display the garrison flag in addition to the posts so designated on page 14, General Orders, No. 50, June 17, 1902, from this office.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

CIRCULAR 51, OCT. 24, H.Q.A., A.G.O.  
I By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Disbursing officers, whether in the line or staff, when issuing checks, will be governed by the provisions of paragraph 1, Circular No. 6, March 1, 1900, from this office.  
2. Officers detailed for duty and to fill vacancies in the several staff departments will, in their official correspondence, affix their signatures as required by paragraph 1, Circular No. 3, March 21, 1901, from this office.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

At every artillery post before any artillery firing or any ballistic test takes place due notice thereof shall be given by the post commander to the artillery district commander and all correspondence relating thereto shall pass through the latter's office.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
WM. H. CARTER, Brigadier General, U.S.A., A.A.G.

CIRCULAR 52, OCT. 23, H.Q.A., A.G.O.  
By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information of all concerned:  
The books of instruction (government publications) supplied to the Army by the War Department, being readily accessible to all officers, the department can not under the limited appropriation for public printing and binding



furnish copies of such publications to officers for their personal use, except only in special cases, nor will duplicate copies be supplied to organizations unless it is clearly shown that those on hand are entirely worn out and irreparable.

Private publications are not purchased by the department for issue to officers of the Army for their personal use, as they are expected to supply themselves with all such books as are necessary for the study of their profession, including the period during which they may be undergoing instruction at the Service schools.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

#### G.O. 27, NOV. 7, DEPT. EAST.

Capt. Francis J. Kernan, 2d Inf., Aid, is relieved as Inspector of Small Arms Practice of this Department.

By command of Major General MacArthur:  
THOMAS H. BARRY, A.G.

#### G.O. 28, NOV. 3, DEPT. EAST.

Under instruction from the President the undersigned hereby relinquishes temporary command of the Department of the East.

ARTHUR MACARTHUR, Major General Commanding.

#### G.O. 27, NOV. 1, DEPT. COLORADO.

Major George B. Davis, commissary, having reported, is announced as Chief Commissary of this Department, relieving Capt. Frank A. Cook, commissary, U.S. Army.

#### G.O. 38, NOV. 1, 1902, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Major A. C. Sharpe, U.S. Inf., Adjutant General, is relieved from duty as temporarily in charge of office of the Inspector General of the Department, and will turn over the same to Major Charles A. Varian, 7th Cav., who is designated to take charge of said office during the temporary absence on leave of Major James A. Irons, U.S. Inf., Inspector General.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:  
A. C. SHARPE, Major of Infantry, A.G.

#### G.O. 17, NOV. 5, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Major John B. Porter, Judge Advocate, having reported, is announced as Judge Advocate of the Department, relieving Major John S. Mallory, 1st Inf., of that duty.

#### G.O. 30, NOV. 4, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

1st Lieut. Walter L. Clarke, Signal Corps, having reported, is announced as assistant to the Signal Officer of the Department.

#### G.O. 33, NOV. 7, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General's Department, is relieved from duty as Inspector General of the Department of the Lakes.

#### G.O. 41, NOV. 4, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Col. Joseph B. Girard, Asst. Surg. General, having reported, is announced as Chief Surgeon, Department of Missouri.

#### G.O. 192, SEPT. 23, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Announced that the wharf at Jolo, Island of Jolo, is transferred from military to civil control, it being conceded by the civil government that the military shall have free use of said wharf for the transaction of its business.

#### G.O. 192, SEPT. 25, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Relates to leases for periods in each case not to exceed five years and revocable on thirty days' notice, to the present occupants of the houses situated on the ground purchased for military use at the junction of the Pasig and Taguig rivers. The rent will be fifty cents U.S. currency per month for houses occupying four hundred square feet or less; one dollar U.S. currency per month for houses occupying more than four hundred square feet. Measurement via the walls of the house. No charge will be made for use of church or buildings for school purposes. All houses will be numbered. For better information of the natives, the leases will be executed in the Spanish language.

#### G.O. 49, SEPT. 27, DEPT. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

Relates to reports of commissary stores.

#### G.O. 47, SEPT. 26, DEPT. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

There no longer existing any military necessity for its continuance, the Brigade Hospital at Nueva Caceres, South Camarines, is, upon the recommendation of the chief surgeon of the department, discontinued as such, and its status will be that of the usual station hospital.

#### G.O. 191, SEPT. 18, DIV. OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Invites attention to G.O. No. 38, A.G.O., dated at Washington, March 29, 1900, which specifies the geographical limits of the Departments of Northern Luzon, Southern Luzon, the Visayas and Mindanao and Jolo, into which the Division of the Philippines was formerly subdivided.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. William A. Kolbe and Lieut. Col. George E. Ford, Deputy Q.M. Gen., Chief Q.M. of the Department, will proceed to Fort Meade, S.D., on inspection duty. (Oct. 28, D.C.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Charles J. Crane, U.S. Inf., A.A.G., to report to the commanding general, Department of the East, for duty as assistant to the Adjutant General of that department. (Nov. 11, H.Q.A.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Alfred Reynolds, U.S. Inf., Inspector General, will proceed to Fort Meade, S.D., and make the annual inspection. (Nov. 3, D.C.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry C. Chard (appointed Nov. 6, 1902, from sergeant, 120th Co., C.A.), will be sent to Key West Barracks, Florida, for duty. (Nov. 8, H.Q.A.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas O. Coppuck (appointed Nov. 6, 1902, from sergeant, 25th Co., C.A.), now in the Philippine Islands, will report to the commanding general there for duty. (Nov. 8, H.Q.A.)

Major William H. Miller, Q.M., in addition to his present duties will temporarily assume charge of the office of the chief quartermaster, Department of the Lakes. Col. Edwin R. Atwood, A.Q.M.G., upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Manila for duty as chief Q.M. of that division. Capt. David S. Stanley, Q.M., from duty as Q.M. and A.C. on the transport Buford, and will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as assistant to the chief Q.M., of that department. (Nov. 11, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Charles C. Walcott, Jr., U.S. Cav., Q.M., will repair to Washington, D.C., on business pertaining to the plans for the reconstruction of Whipple Barracks, Ariz., Ter. (Nov. 12, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted Col. Edwin E. Atwood, A.Q.M.G., Chief Q.M. Dept. of the Lakes. (Nov. 5, D.L.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Com. Sergeant Howell L. Green will be sent to Fort Thomas to relieve Post Com. Sergt. Charles A. Zimmerman, who will be sent to Fort Clark, Tex., to relieve Post Com. Sergt. William H. Farleigh. Sergeant Farleigh will be sent to Alcatraz Island, Cal., to relieve Post Com. Sergt. James B. Horsey, who will be sent to Manila to relieve Post Com. Sergt. Stephen Byrne. Sergeant Byrne will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (Nov. 7, H.Q.A.)

Post Com. Sergt. Stephen F. Burgoyne will be sent to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to relieve Post Com. Sergt. Michael E. Murray, who will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to relieve Post Com. Sergt. Thomas Robinson, who will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (Nov. 7, H.Q.A.)

Post Com. Sergt. Carl Damus is transferred to Fort

Totten, N.Y., to relieve Post Com. Sergt. Julius Schiller, who will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Nov. 7, H.Q.A.)

Post Com. Sergt. Alexander Nelson will proceed to Fort Mansfield, N.J. (Nov. 5, D. Cal.)

Post Com. Sergt. August J. Koos, now at Fort Porter, New York, is transferred to Madison Barracks, New York. Post Com. Sergt. Patrick J. McManus, now at Madison Barracks, New York, to Fort Porter, New York. (Nov. 11, H.Q.A.)

Col. Charles A. Woodruff, assistant commissary general, in addition to his present duties is assigned as subsistence superintendent of the army transport service at San Francisco, to relieve Major William H. Baldwin, C.S., of those duties. (Nov. 12, H.Q.A.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Edward D. Sinks, asst. surg., U.S.V., is honorably discharged to take effect Nov. 15, 1902. (Nov. 7, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect Nov. 30, 1902, is granted Contract Surg. R. E. Austin. (Nov. 7, H.Q.A.)

Hosp. Steward Max Arent will be sent to Fort Huachuca to relieve Hosp. Steward Charles Gates, who will be sent to Fort Baker, Cal., to relieve Hosp. Steward Angus McLeod, who will be sent to Fort Rodman, Mass., for duty. (Nov. 7, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 22, 1902, is granted Major George E. Bushnell, surgeon, Fort Logan, Col. (Nov. 1, D. Colo.)

Capt. Philip G. Wales, asst. surg., is relieved from duty in the Department of Colorado. (Oct. 31, D. Colo.)

1st Lieut. Charles E. Morrow, asst. surg., will proceed immediately to Fort Brady, Mich., for temporary duty during such time as his services may be required. (Oct. 31, D.L.)

Contract Surg. Francis McCallum will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for temporary duty. (Nov. 6, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. J. W. Richards is detailed in charge of Post School. (Fort Mott, Nov. 7.)

Lieut. Col. John C. Hoff, Deputy Surgeon General, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty. (Nov. 10, H.Q.A.)

Major Joseph M. Heller, surg., is honorably discharged from the service of the U.S. to take effect Nov. 30, 1902. (Nov. 10, H.Q.A.)

Hosp. Steward Will G. Butler will be sent to Fort Morgan, Ala., to relieve Hosp. Steward George Gibbens, who will be sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to relieve Hosp. Steward George W. Muller. Steward Muller will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to relieve Hosp. Steward William Bahr, who will be sent to Manila. (Nov. 13, H.Q.A.)

Major John L. Phillips, surg., having reported at San Francisco, will report in person to Major General Adna R. Chaffee for special duty and to accompany him to his station. (Nov. 12, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. G. Fargate will accompany (or duty the troops of the 9th Cavalry now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, en route to their station at Monterey, Cal. (Nov. 6, D. Cal.)

Hosp. Steward Ulysses S. G. Allen, having been tried by G.C.M. at Fort Keogh, Mont., and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, was sentenced "To forfeit twenty-five (25) dollars of his pay." The sentence was remitted by General Kobbe to forfeiture of seven dollars of his pay. (Nov. 4, D.L.)

1st Lieut. Benjamin J. Edger, and Robert B. Grubbs, asst. surgs., from Philippine Islands, will report at Army General Hospital, Presidio, Cal. (Nov. 3, D. Cal.)

Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, surg., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Logan, scheduled to sail Nov. 1. (Oct. 31, D. Cal.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Henry A. Shaw, asst. surg. (Nov. 11, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Roger H. Rhoades to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty. (Nov. 11, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Joseph C. Garlington, asst. surg., U.S.V., is honorably discharged the service of the U.S., to take effect Nov. 30, 1902. (Nov. 11, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. William C. Mabry, from Angel Island to Columbus Barracks, O. Contract Surg. Louis A. Thompson from Columbus Barracks, O. to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty. (Nov. 11, H.Q.A.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Contract Surg. John N. Merrick, U.S.A., Fort Missoula, Mont. (Nov. 6, D.L.)

Lieut. Col. Philip F. Harvey, deputy surgeon general, chief surgeon of the department, will proceed to each of the following named posts and make an inspection of the medical affairs thereof: Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Columbus Barracks, O.; Fort Wayne, Mich., and Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Nov. 8, D.L.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave to include Jan. 31, 1903, is granted Capt. Robert S. Smith, paymaster. (Nov. 7, H.Q.A.)

Major Harry L. Rogers, paymaster, having reported will report to the Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Lakes for duty. (Nov. 5, D.L.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. George A. Zinn, C.E., Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (Oct. 31, D.M.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. William Kelly, C.E. (Nov. 11, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Col. William R. Livermore, C.E., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va. in time to arrive at that place not later than Nov. 15, 1902, for the purpose of taking part in the naval maneuvers in the West Indian waters. Lieut. Col. Livermore will place himself in communication with Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, U.S.N. (Nov. 12, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his arrival in the U.S., is granted 1st Lieut. John R. Slattery, C.E. (Nov. 12, H.Q.A.)

#### 2D CAVALRY-COL. E. L. HUGGINS.

Drum Major F. H. Schwabe, 2d Cav., will proceed to Fort Meyer, Fort Ethan Allen, Nov. 3.

#### 6TH CAVALRY-COL. A. SMITH.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Albert J. Woude, 6th Cav., is extended one month. (Nov. 11, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made in the 6th Cavalry: Capt. Grote Hutchison, from Troop A to D; Capt. Elvin R. Helberg, from Troop D to A. (Nov. 8, H.Q.A.)

#### 9TH CAVALRY-COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Alexander M. Miller, Adj. 9th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Nov. 1, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Winston Pilcher, 9th Cav., to join his troop now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Nov. 1, D. Cal.)

#### 15TH CAVALRY-COL. W. M. WALLACE.

1st Lieut. George T. Bowman, 15th Cav., to Depot of Recruit Instruction, San Francisco, for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (Nov. 1, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Raymond S. Enslow, 15th Cav., is at his own request transferred to the 10th Cav. Troop F, and will join his proper station. (Nov. 8, H.Q.A.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

1st Lieut. Harrison S. Kerrick, A.C., from duty at Fort Casey, Wash., and will join his company at Fort Flagler, Wash. (Oct. 28, D. Cal.)

Leave for three months on account of sickness is granted 1st Lieut. David McCoach, A.C. (Nov. 7, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. David McCoach, A.C., will return to Philadelphia, Penn. (Nov. 7, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. George G. Greenough, A.C., to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., for duty. (Nov. 8, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Stopford, A.C., is extended ten days. (Nov. 10, D.E.)

2d Lieut. W. S. Browning, A.C., from Fort Columbus, to join his proper station—Fort Williams, Me. (Nov. 10, D.E.)

1st Lieut. G. F. Connolly, A.C., is detailed Ord. Eng. and Signal Officer. (Fort McHenry, Nov. 8.)

Corp. J. R. Finney, 10th Co., Fort Greble, has been promoted sergeant.

Corp. C. E. Winslow and W. J. Keresey, 16th Co., Fort Strong, have been promoted sergeants.

Corp. R. Whiteman, 13th Co., Fort Monroe, has been promoted sergeant.

Corp. F. J. Downing, 14th Co., Fort Screven, has been promoted sergeant.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. John L. Roberts, Jr., A.C., is extended eight days. (Nov. 8, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 10, is granted Capt. Thomas Q. Ashburn, A.C. (Nov. 10, D.E.)

Corp. W. J. Baker, 4th Co., Fort Hunt, has been promoted to sergeant.

Lieut. J. V. Spring is detailed Ord. Sig. and Eng. Officer. (Rowell Barracks, Cuba, Nov. 1.)

Corp. D. Nelson, 10th Co., Fort Preble, and Corp. Franks, 4th Co., Fort Williams, have been promoted to sergeants.

Sergt. P. P. Heron, 18th Co., Rowell Barracks, Cuba, has been promoted to sergeant major, junior grade.

Corps. W. Lockhard, E. W. Ellis, E. J. Cholewa and N. P. Jones, 118th Co., Fort Monroe, have been promoted to sergeants.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 1, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, A.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (Nov. 6, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Malcolm P. Andrus, A.C., recently appointed from civil life, with rank from Oct. 16, 1902, is assigned to the 7th Co., C.A. He will join station. (Nov. 11, H.Q.A.)

The leave for seven days granted Major M. Crawford, A.C., by the C.O., Fort Schuyler, is extended ten days. (Nov. 12, D.E.)

Corp. J. Lyness, 54th Co., Fort Totten, has been promoted sergeant.

Corp. W. F. Wortman, 110th Co., Fort Adams, has been promoted to sergeant.

Leave for seven days with permission to apply for extension of fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. F. W. Stopford, A.C. (Fort Trumbull, Nov. 4.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Edwin S. Greble, A.C. (Nov. 12, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. Archibald Campbell, A.C., is extended ten days. (Nov. 12, H.Q.A.)

#### 2D INFANTRY-COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

Lieut. Col. Willis Wittich, 2d Inf., will report to Col. George H. Burton before the Army Retiring Board at Governors Island, New York City, for examination by the board. (Nov. 8, H.Q.A.)

Capt. William M. Wright, 2d Inf., aide-de-camp, Acting Inspector General of the Department, will proceed to Fort Niobrara and Fort Robinson, Neb., and make the annual inspection of those posts. (Oct. 20, D.M.)

Capt. Charles S. Lincoln, 2d Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave will join his regiment in the Philippines. (Nov. 6, H.Q.A.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Francis P. Fremont, 2d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky. (Nov. 5, D.L.)

#### 3D INFANTRY-COL. J. H. PAGE.

Leave for four months, to take effect Jan. 1, 1903, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Frederick R. Day, 3d Inf. (Nov. 12, H.Q.A.)

#### 4TH INFANTRY-COL. J. C. CHANCE.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Paul Hurst, 4th Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky. (Nov. 8, D.L.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Barlow, 4th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Nov. 10, 1902. (Nov. 10, H.Q.A.)

#### 5TH INFANTRY-COL. C. L. DAVIS.

The leave granted Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, 5th Inf., is extended two months. (Nov. 10, H.Q.A.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY-COL. C. F. ROBE.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1902, is granted 2d Lieut. Emery T. Smith, 7th Inf. (Nov. 12, H.Q.A.)

#### 10TH INFANTRY-COL. C. H. NOBLE.

2d Lieut. Gilbert H. Stewart, 10th Inf., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Logan, Nov. 1. (Oct. 31, D. Cal.)

Capt. Robert McCleave, 10th Inf., is transferred to the 2d Inf., Co. E, and will join that company. (Nov. 8, H.Q.A.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY-COL. J. W. BUBB.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William H. Oury, 12th Inf., is extended two months. (Nov. 12, H.Q.A.)

#### 13TH INFANTRY-COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Henry T. Ferguson, 13th Inf. (Nov. 3, D. Cal.)

#### 14TH INFANTRY-COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Nov. 15, 1902, is granted Capt. Henry C. Cabell, 14th Inf. (Nov. 11, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. James E. Ware, 14th Inf., battalion Q.M. and commissary, will proceed to Fort Porter, N.Y., and join the battalion of his regiment at that post. (Nov. 11, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 5, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Shelby C. Leaseau, 14th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich. (Nov. 4, D.L.)

The extension of leave granted Lieut. Col. George Le R. Brown, 14th Inf., (then major, 10th Inf.), is further extended two months. (Nov. 10, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. George Le R. Brown, 14th Inf., will take station at Fort Wayne, Mich., upon the expiration of his present leave. (Nov. 4, D.L.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Nov. 20, 1902, is granted Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., 14th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (Nov. 5, D.L.)

1st Lieut. Arthur S. Cowan, 14th Inf., will proceed from Fort Wayne, Michigan, to Canton, Ohio, and relieve 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Price, 14th Inf., in command of the detachment on duty at Westlawn Cemetery. Lieut. Price will proceed to Fort Brady, Mich., for duty. (Nov. 5, D.L.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY-COL. H. C. WARD.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John W. Card, 15th Inf., is extended seven days. (Nov. 11, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick G. Knabenshue, 15th Inf., is extended two months. (Nov. 8, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank A. Awi, 15th Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 10, H.Q.A.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY-COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Major William L. Buck, 16th Inf., having reported, is assigned to station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Oct. 31, D. Colo.)

#### 19TH INFANTRY-COL. E. RICE.

Capt. Amos H. Martin, 19th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Maine, Orono, Me. (Nov. 12, H.Q.A.)

#### 20TH INFANTRY-COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

2d Lieut. James M. Petty, 20th Inf., is transferred from Co. A to Co. I of that regiment. (Nov. 11, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. John Randolph, 20th Inf., is assigned to Co. A of that regiment. (Nov. 11, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 27, 1902, is granted Capt. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Nov. 7, D.L.)



**PORTO RICO REGIMENT—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.**  
2d Lieut. Samuel S. Bryant, Porto Rico Regt., recently appointed, is assigned to temporary duty at the Post of San Juan, P.R. (Oct. 21, D.P.R.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The resignation of Cadet Harry H. Hyatt, 4th class, U.S.M.A., is accepted. (Nov. 7, H.Q.A.)  
The following assignments to regiments of officers, recently promoted, are announced: 2d Lieut. William R. Taylor, 2d Cav., to 1st Lieut. rank July 28, 1902, assigned to 3d Cav., Troop B; 2d Lieut. John P. Hasson, 5th Cav., to 1st Lieut. rank Aug. 22, 1902, assigned to 5th Cav., Troop 1; 2d Lieut. W. E. W. MacKinlay, 9th Cav., to 1st Lieut. rank Sept. 13, 1902, assigned to 1st Cav., Troop A. (Nov. 7, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Oct. 28, 1902, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter specified:

2d Lieut. Philip G. Wrightson (appointed from civil life), to the 20th Inf. He will join that regiment at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.  
2d Lieut. John C. Ashburn (appointed from civil life), to the 5th Inf. He will join his proper station.  
2d Lieut. David R. Gump (appointed while serving as corporal, A.C.), to the 18th Inf. He will join the company to which he may be assigned.  
2d Lieut. Francis H. Burr (appointed from civil life), to the 3d Inf. He will report at Fort Columbus for temporary duty and will join his proper station.  
2d Lieut. Donald D. Hay (appointed from civil life), to the 25th Inf. He will join his proper station. (Nov. 7, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Oct. 28, 1902, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter specified:

2d Lieut. Robert P. Updyke (appointed while serving as contract dental surgeon, U.S.A.), to the 17th Inf., Co. E. He will join his proper station.  
2d Lieut. John W. Hyatt (appointed from civil life), to the 16th Inf., Co. B. He will join his proper station.  
2d Lieut. Henry W. Fleet (appointed from civil life), to the 24th Inf. He will join his proper station. (Nov. 7, H.Q.A.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A Board of Officers to consist of Major Joseph M. Caffrey, A.C., Capt. Adelbert Cronkhite, A.C., and the C.O. of the battery undergoing examination, is appointed to meet for the examination of such enlisted men of the field batteries serving in this department as may be designated by their respective battery commanders for qualification as gunners. (Nov. 1, D. Colo.)

An Army Retiring Board, to meet at Governor's Island, New York City, for the examination of officers. Detail: Col. George H. Burton, Inspector General; Col. William E. Dougherty, 3d Inf.; Col. Henry Lippincott, asst. surg. gen.; Col. Edward Hunter, judge advocate; Major William H. Corbuser, surg.; 1st Lieut. John F. James, 5th Inf. (Nov. 5, H.Q.A.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Col. Frank G. Smith, A.C., Lieut. Col. Solomon W. Roessler, C.E., Major G. F. E. Harrison, A.C., and Capt. J. M. Williams, A.C., is constituted to meet at Fort Preble, Me., Nov. 13, for the purpose of selecting new sites for the Fire and Battery Commander's Stations at Fort Levitt, Cushing's Island, Me., and also to consider the question of the number of fire commands into which Fort McKinley should be subdivided. (Nov. 10, D.E.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Major John T. French, Jr., D.C., will convene at the War Department, Washington, D.C., for the purpose of taking into consideration questions relating to the details of carrying out the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1902, appropriating \$500,000 for the construction, equipment and maintenance of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms and gymnasium. (Nov. 12, H.Q.A.)

#### VESSELS OF THE U.S. ARMY.

**BUFOOD**—At San Francisco.  
**BUROCK**—Sailed from Manila for San Francisco Oct. 31.  
**DIX**—At San Francisco.  
**GRANT**—Transferred to Engineer Corps of Army.  
**HANCOCK**—Transferred to the Navy.  
**INGALLS**—At Manila.  
**KELPATRICK**—At San Francisco.  
**LAWTON**—Transferred to the Navy.  
**LOGAN**—Sailed from San Francisco Nov. 1 for Manila.  
**McTELLAN**—Sailed from Manila for New York about Oct. 1. Arrived at Gibraltar Nov. 12.  
**MEADE**—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 11.  
**RELIEF**—Transferred to Navy.  
**SEWARD**—Arrived at Manila Sept. 26.  
**SHERIDAN**—Arrived at San Francisco Oct. 31.  
**SHERMAN**—At San Francisco.  
**SUMNER**—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 10.  
**THOMAS**—Arrived at Manila Oct. 30.  
**WARREN**—At Seattle.  
**WRIGHT**—At Manila.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS FROM PHILIPPINES.

Department of the Philippines.

Leave for two months with permission to visit the U.S. is granted 1st Lieut. Charles W. Weeks, 30th Inf. (Sept. 20, D.P.)

Post Com. Sergt. Henry A. Hoskins, to San Fernando de la Union, P.I., for duty. (Sept. 20, D.P.)  
Capt. Julius N. Kilian, commissary, will report to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for duty as assistant to the chief commissary of the department, and depot commissary at Iloilo. (Sept. 20, D.P.)  
Major James N. Allison, commissary, will, upon Oct. 1, proceed to Iloilo for duty as chief commissary. (Sept. 20, D.P.)

Capt. Alexander M. Davis, C.S., will report at Zamboanga for duty as chief commissary. (Sept. 20, D.P.)  
2d Lieut. Samuel H. Fisher, 38th Inf., from sick in the First Reserve Hospital, Malahi Island, Laguna de Bay, for duty. (Sept. 21, D.P.)  
2d Lieut. Arthur Williams will join his company. (Sept. 22, D.P.)

Major Herbert M. Lord, paymaster, will proceed to Cebu for duty. (Sept. 23, D.P.)

The following changes in stations of medical officers are ordered: 1st Lieut. William W. Reed and Robert U. Patterson, asst. surges, will report at Convalescent Hospital, Corregidor Island, for duty; and 1st Lieut. Charles C. Billingslea, asst. surg., at First Reserve Hospital, Manila, for duty. (Sept. 21, D.P.)

Capt. Henry A. Shaw, asst. surg., will report to the chief surgeon of the division, for duty in his office. (Sept. 21, D.P.)

1st Lieut. Theodore B. Taylor, 11th Cav., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Anger for duty as aide-de-camp. (Sept. 24, D.P.)

Post Com. Sergt. Thomas Robinson to Malahi Island Military Prison, Laguna de Bay, for duty. (Sept. 25, D.P.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles H. Owens to Borongan, Samar, for duty. (Sept. 25, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, 15th Cav., to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Sept. 25, D.P.)

Major Edward R. Morris, surg., to command First Reserve Hospital, Manila. (Sept. 25, H.Q.A.)

Major Frank West, U.S. Cav., Inspector general, to Manila for duty in the office of the Inspector general, relieving Major John C. Gresham, 6th Cav., who will proceed to San Fernando for duty as Inspector general, Second Separate Brigade, relieving Major Walter L. Finley, 11th Cav. (Sept. 26, D.P.)

Col. William P. Rogers, 30th Inf., will report to the C.O., Dept. of North Philippines, for station. (Sept. 26, D.P.)

Cont. Surg. Clarence F. Dickenson will report on the transport Seward for duty, relieving Capt. Paul Mazuri, asst. surg., U.S.V. (Sept. 27, D.P.)

Capt. Frank L. Wells, 11th Inf., will proceed to Tacloban for duty. (Sept. 27, D.P.)

1st Lieut. Philip Mowry, 15th Cav., to Zamboanga for duty. (Sept. 27, D.P.)

1st Lieut. Ernest E. Haskell, 29th Inf., to Cebu for duty. (Sept. 27, D.P.)

1st Lieut. Kent Browning, 1st Inf., will proceed to Calbayog, Samar, for duty with his company. (Sept. 27, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Roy T. Ballard, Philippine Scouts, will report for duty with the 16th Co. (Sept. 27, D.P.)

Cont. Dental Surg. George L. Mason, will proceed to Iloilo for duty and establish a dental base station at headquarters, Department of the Visayas. (Sept. 27, D.P.)

Major Alfred E. Bradley, surg., will proceed to Manila for duty. (Sept. 27, D.P.)

Capt. Robert H. Noble, to Manila, P.I., for duty. (Sept. 28, D.P.)

Post Com. Sergt. Emil H. Wunderlich will report for duty on the U.S.A.T. Seward. (Sept. 28, D.P.)

2d Lieut. William W. Overton, 15th Cav., will proceed to Jolo for duty with his troop. (Sept. 28, D.P.)

Capt. Jay J. Morrow, C.E., will report to the commanding general, Department of Mindanao, for assignment to duty as engineer officer of that department. (Sept. 29, D.P.)

1st Lieut. Charles S. Wallace, Signal Corps, to Manila, to organize civil control of the telegraph lines and telephones received from the Signal Corps. (Sept. 29, D.P.)

1st Lieut. Richard B. Going, 15th Cav., to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Sept. 29, D.P.)

Sick leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Lieut. Col. Andrew H. Russell, C.D. (Sept. 29, D.P.)

1st Lieut. Romulus F. Walton, 10th Inf., to San Francisco, Cal., for treatment in the U.S. General Hospital at that place. (Sept. 29, D.P.)

1st Lieut. Edward N. Johnston, C.E., to San Francisco, Cal., for treatment in the U.S. General Hospital at that place. (Sept. 29, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Guy Kent, 1st Cav., from duty as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. William H. Biscoe, and will report to the commanding general, Department of North Philippines, for duty. (Sept. 30, D.P.)

Cont. Surg. G. Parker Dillon to San Francisco, Cal., for treatment in the U.S. General Hospital. (Sept. 30, D.P.)

Capt. Julian R. Lindsay, 15th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Roy B. Harper, 5th Cav., will accompany Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee to Governor's Island, New York Harbor. (Sept. 30, D.P.)

Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Sanger will report to Hon. William H. Taft, Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, to take charge of the Philippine Census. (Sept. 30, D.P.)

1st Lieut. Theodore B. Taylor, 11th Cav., aide-de-camp, to continue on duty as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Sanger. (Sept. 30, D.P.)

1st Lieut. Earl I. Eron, C.E., to Iloilo for duty as engineer officer. (Sept. 30, D.P.)

Lieut. Col. H. B. Osgeed, deputy commissary general, will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for duty as chief C.S. of that department, relieving Capt. George W. Ruthers, C.S., who will proceed to Zamboanga for duty as purchasing and depot commissary at Malabang. (Sept. 30, D.P.)

Leave of absence for two months, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Major James S. Pettit, U.S. Inf., Inspector General. (Sept. 30, D.P.)

Capt. A. C. Macomb, 5th Cav., will proceed to Manila for duty in the Division of Military Information. (Sept. 29, D.P.)

#### DEPARTMENT OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

1st Lieut. Francis W. Glover, 6th Cav., to Manila First Reserve Hospital for treatment. (Sept. 18, D.N.P.)

Capt. Joseph M. T. Partello, 5th Inf., to Lingayen, Pangasinan, and assume command of his company. (Sept. 17, D.N.P.)

Capt. De Rosey C. Cabell, 1st Cav., from sick to Balabac, Batangas, and assume command of his troop. (Sept. 17, D.N.P.)

1st Lieut. Archie Miller, 6th Cav., to Imus, Cavite, and join his troop. (Sept. 17, D.N.P.)

Cont. Surg. Alfred T. Short, to Binaogonan, Rizal, for duty. (Sept. 17, D.N.P.)

Capt. Edward C. Brooks, 11th Cav., from sick to Vigan, South Ilocos, and assume command of his troop. (Sept. 18, D.N.P.)

Capt. Henry A. Barber, 28th Inf., to San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, and assume command of his company. (Sept. 18, D.N.P.)

Lieut. Col. Henry W. Hubbell, A.C., will report at Post of Manila, for duty in command of the artillery organization in Manila, relieving Lieut. Col. George G. Greenough, A.C. (Sept. 18, D.N.P.)

First Sergt. John S. Scally, Troop E, 11th Cav., will proceed to Vigan and report to Capt. Edward C. Brooks, 11th Cav., President of Board of Officers, for examination as to his qualifications for appointment as post Q.M. Sergeant. (Sept. 18, D.N.P.)

1st Lieut. Henry A. Weber, asst. surg., will report at Post of Manila for duty. (Sept. 20, D.N.P.)

1st Lieut. Ralph E. Ingram, 5th Inf., will proceed to Manila for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Sept. 20, D.N.P.)

Major Pierce M. B. Travis, 28th Inf., to duty at San Mateo, Rizal. (Sept. 22, D.N.P.)

Cont. Surg. Caspar R. Byars will proceed to Manila First Reserve Hospital for treatment. (Sept. 23, D.N.P.)

Hosp. Steward Harry Harrison is assigned to duty in the office of the chief surgeon of the department. (Sept. 25, D.N.P.)

2d Lieut. Frank E. Barendt, Philippine Scouts, to Manila First Reserve Hospital for treatment. (Sept. 25, D.N.P.)

1st Lieut. John McManus, 27th Co., C.A., will report at Fort Santiago, Manila, for duty. (Sept. 27, D.N.P.)

Major Henry D. Thompson, surg., to San Felipe Neri, Real, for duty, relieving Major Joseph M. Heller, surg. (Sept. 27, D.N.P.)

2d Lieut. Rinaldo R. Wood, 5th Inf., to San Fabian, Pangasinan, for duty with his company, H. (Sept. 27, D.N.P.)

2d Lieut. Roy T. Ballard, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Antipolo, Rizal, for duty. (Sept. 27, D.N.P.)

1st Lieut. George E. Goodrich, 30th Inf., to Santa Mesa Barracks, Manila, for duty with his company. (Sept. 27, D.N.P.)

Capt. Albert C. Dalton, 26th Inf., to Bacon, Sorsogon, and assume command of his company. (Sept. 27, D.N.P.)

Cont. Surg. Julius M. Purnell, to Aparri, Cagayan, for duty, relieving Cont. Surg. Benjamin H. Warriner, who will proceed to Lipa, Batangas, for duty. (Sept. 23, D.N.P.)

#### DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH PHILIPPINES.

2d Lieut. Augustus F. Dannepiller, 29th Inf., to Argao, Cebu, for duty. (Sept. 8, D.S.P.)

Hop. Steward John L. Gerlach to Base Hospital, Cebu, for duty. (Sept. 11, D.S.P.)

Hop. Steward Oscar Burkard, to Dumaguete, for duty, relieving Hosp. Steward Carl Granor, Hospital Corps, who will proceed to the United States. (Sept. 11, D.S.P.)

1st Lieut. Benjamin R. Wade, 29th Inf., (recently promoted and assigned to Co. C of that regiment), will proceed to Cuartel Misic, Manila, P.I., for duty. (Sept. 18, D.S.P.)

1st Lieut. Ralph P. Lister, 1st Inf., (recently promoted and assigned to Co. K of that regiment), will proceed to Calbayog, Samar, for duty. (Sept. 18, D.S.P.)

1st Lieut. Harry E. Comstock, 27th Inf., (recently promoted and assigned to Co. K of that regiment), will proceed to Malabang, Mindanao, for duty. (Sept. 18, D.S.P.)

1st Lieut. Granville L. Chapman, 19th Inf., (recently promoted and assigned to Co. A of that regiment), will proceed to Camp Vicars, Mindanao, for duty. (Sept. 19, D.S.P.)

1st Lieut. Evert R. Wilson, 11th Inf., (recently promoted and assigned to Co. C of that regiment), will proceed to Baybay, Leyte, for duty. (Sept. 19, D.S.P.)

1st Lieut. Edwin E. Carroll, 1st Inf., (recently promoted and assigned to Co. B of that regiment), will proceed to Leguan, Samar, for duty. (Sept. 19, D.S.P.)

Capt. Allen J. Black, asst. Surg., to duty in charge of the Medical Department Ice Machine, Cebu, in addition to his present duty in charge of the Medical Supply Depot, Cebu. (Sept. 26, D.S.P.)

1st Lieut. Alpha T. Easton, 29th Inf., to Manila First Reserve Hospital for treatment. (Sept. 26, D.S.P.)

#### FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Mont., Nov. 9, 1902.

The round of social gayeties continues and the past two weeks have been unusually pleasant ones. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Lee Stouff, of Fort Scott, Kas., are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, Jr.

A card party which was thoroughly enjoyed by some of the post ladies was given Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 29, by Mrs. Frank D. Miracle at her home in Helena. The post ladies present were: Mrs. Jenks, Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Baldwin.

The most enjoyable affair that has been given by the officers and ladies of the garrison since their arrival here was the Hallowe'en hop on Friday night, Oct. 31. The rooms and dance hall of the Officers' Club were most beautifully decorated for the occasion. Cozy corners were in evidence throughout the building while Jack-o'-lanterns were seen everywhere. Punch was served throughout the evening and later supper was served at the home of Capt. W. B. Cochran, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. The many guests were received by Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Nelson and Captain Cochran.

The first meet of the Prickly Pear Hunt Club, of which a large number of the officers and ladies of the garrison are members, took place Saturday afternoon, Nov. 1, and was a success in every respect. Among the officers and ladies present who took part in the "Gymkhana" races were: Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Nelson, Capt. I. C. Jenks, Lieut. J. D. Taylor, J. B. Sanford and W. C. Sweeney, Lieut. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin and Capt. Albert Laws. At their conclusion the members of the club proceeded to the Burgess ranch, where a hot supper was served.

Mrs. Jenks, Mrs. Baldwin and Mrs. Nelson were among the guests of Mrs. Jesse Phelps on Monday afternoon at a luncheon complimentary to Mrs. W. J. Cruse.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Baldwin have issued invitations for Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, for a card party complimentary to their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Stouff.

Captain and Mrs. Jenks, Captain and Mrs. Nelson and Lieutenant and Mrs. Baldwin were the guests of honor on Saturday evening, Nov. 8, at a dinner and theater party given by Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, of Helena. The guests witnessed the performance of "The Bonnie Brier Bush" at the Helena theater. Other guests from the post were: Captain Cochran, Lieutenants Sweeney, Hay, McDonald and Taylor.

Capt. I. C. Jenks returned Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 4, from a short visit to Capt. and Mrs. A. A. Cabanis at Fort Missoula.

Captain and Mrs. Nelson entertained delightfully on Friday evening at a card party given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Stouff. The decorations were simple, but highly effective. The handsome prizes were awarded to Mrs. Baldwin and Lieutenant Taylor. Captain and Mrs. Nelson's guests were the officers and ladies of the garrison. The Post Exchange opened for business Saturday, Nov. 1, with a regulation stock of articles on sale. It has proved to be quite a convenience to the garrison.

#### SIXTH ARTILLERY BAND.

Manila, P.I., Oct. 1, 1902.

I observe that one of your correspondents asks when the band of the Artillery stationed at Fort Santiago, Manila, P.I., will return to the States. No one knows. There are only four musicians left of those who came over here with the band; the rest re-enlisted on this island. We have also six Filipino musicians for reed instruments, and the band is full at present, and has been playing on the Luneta for three years and five months. We receive nothing but kindness from our superior officer, and are well satisfied where we are. We knew when we enlisted that this band would be an Artillery post band and stationed for some time to come on this island, so there is no need of asking when we shall return. I expect that very soon we shall have some new men. When a regiment is ordered to the States men will transfer to this band, so there is little hope of our going home, and writing to newspapers will not better our chances.

#### SIXTH BAND.

#### FORT McPHERSON.

Fort McPherson, Ga., Nov. 6.

Col. Butler D. Price took command on Nov. 4, relieving Colonel Hood as the regimental commander and Major French, who had been commanding the post. The officers of the 16th contemplate a very interesting social winter. A dance will be given on Nov. 21.

The Atlanta Sunday Journal, ultimo, devoted a very interesting page to the 16th Infantry, giving an account of its Cuban and Philippine service, and also descriptions and illustrations of its present system of drills.

Many new improvements are expected in the coming year, a gymnasium is especially desired.

Lieutenant Rucker, returning from sick leave, is commanding Co. H.

A practice march is contemplated. The uniform to be worn is khaki. It would be too cold even if blues were worn.

#### REX.

#### FROM SURIGO, P.I.

Among the passengers who arrived on the transport Sherman, in Manila, Aug. 13, was Mrs. Henry du Rest Phelan, formerly Mlle. de Jancigny, wife of Capt. Henry du R. Phelan, assistant surgeon. Mrs. Phelan will join her husband in the island of Mindanao.

The 4th of July was celebrated in Surigao, the festivities ending with a banquet in the Municipal building, at which the Americans were invited. The best of feeling prevailed on both sides.

There has been so far but one case of cholera here. It occurred on a banca, or native boat, from Cebu. The vessel was boarded by the quarantine officer and the sick man was discovered in the cabin. He died shortly afterward. His body was buried at night on the beach above the town, and the vessel placed in quarantine. Very few persons were aware of the occurrence. A strict quarantine is being kept against the neighboring islands, where the disease is very fatal.

There are only two officers at this post, a second lieutenant and a surgeon.

Nothing further has been heard from the commanding officer of the Oregon, in relation to the reported fire in her bunkers. It is believed that the report has been considerably exaggerated, as the quality of coal supplied to our vessels on that coast, is not subject to spontaneous combustion.



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Brigadier General Wade, U.S.A., commanding the  
Department of South Philippines, in commenting upon  
the trial of an enlisted man, sentenced to dishonorable  
discharge, with loss of pay for larceny, says: "The re-  
quirement of 4, p. 28, Manual for Courts-Martial, that  
a member who has been absent during the taking of  
evidence shall not thereafter take part in the trial, was  
not observed as to one member. The accused was tried  
under two specifications. The first sets forth a larceny  
of two sheets and two pillow cases July 13, 1902, of  
which the accused was found not guilty. The second  
alleges the larceny of certain articles from another  
soldier, that took place more than a year before the  
trial. The evidence shows that three soldiers, who  
might have been important witnesses for the defence,  
have since been discharged. Aside from this fact it is  
a reprehensible practice, unfair to an accused person,  
and prejudicial to the interests of justice to delay so  
long before preferring charges after the commission of  
an offense is known. The findings under the second  
specification and the charge are therefore disapproved.  
The sentence is disapproved. Private Bench will be  
released from confinement and returned to duty with his  
company."

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PHILADELPHIA

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

**ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.**

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.

**ARMY LEGISLATION IN PROSPECT.**

Secretly but none the less effectively the military au-  
thorities of this country are now working out a prac-  
ticable scheme for strengthening the defenses of the  
United States, its insular possessions and naval stations,  
which, when put in operation, will be the most far-  
reaching military move ever made since we became a  
world power. Both the Army and the Navy and the  
high civil authorities of this administration realize that  
the time has arrived when it would be folly to put off  
any longer the inevitable and are working together with  
the idea of so strengthening the military and naval es-  
tablishments that war with any European power will  
find the country well prepared to protect itself and its  
principles.

The General Board of the Navy has made a strong  
plea that the naval stations at home and abroad be as  
well protected as any harbor of the country, and with  
this idea the War Department officials are in perfect  
accord. High ranking officers of the Navy as well as  
the General Board as a unit are strongly averse to the  
idea of delaying the building of battleships of the most  
modern type and equipment, and there now seems little  
doubt that the President in his message to Con-  
gress will make a strenuous plea for the increase in  
the material as well as the personnel of the Navy.  
Strong, fighting battleships are the type of vessels which  
are to be urged for construction by the Roosevelt ad-  
ministration. Vessels able to give, as well as to take,  
punishment, and so strong that they can successfully  
cope with any ship in any foreign navy. "It is this  
type of ship that we want," recently remarked a high  
official of the Navy Department, "and it is this type  
that Congress will be asked to appropriate for during  
the next two or three years."

Besides the strengthening of the sea coast defenses  
of this country, it is the plan to place the Philippines,  
Hawaii and Porto Rico upon a strong military footing.  
In case of war with any European nation the Philippines  
and Hawaii would certainly be points of attack. Neither  
of these places is now in a position to repel an attack  
by a strong, modern fleet without the assistance of the  
Navy, and steps will soon be taken to better shore de-  
fenses of both places.

Of course, the entire plan for defense has not yet  
been definitely decided upon, but the time is rapidly  
approaching when an order will be issued by the Presi-  
dent convening a board of technical military and naval  
experts whose duty it will be to suggest a plan for  
strengthening the seacoast and harbor defenses of the  
entire country and its insular possessions. As we have  
said, this board will consist of both Army and Navy  
officers, and will have as members some of the brightest  
military minds of the country. Again we call attention  
to the fact that it is the policy of this administration  
to "prepare for war in time of peace." Other nations  
who may at some future day be our enemies are work-  
ing to place themselves on a strong military basis, and  
it is the opinion of our Army and Navy officers that it  
behoves this country to do likewise—not to follow in  
the steps of others, but to take the lead and always be  
just a little ahead.

In speaking to us of this matter of defenses a promi-  
nent officer of the Army recently said, what we have  
so often affirmed: "Just so long as this country is able  
to take care of itself, and no longer, will it be safe from  
foreign war; when we are weak it is impossible to say  
what will happen." With these views we heartily  
concur.

But the Secretary of War has resolved to combine  
efficiency with economy, and he has decided upon a  
policy of retrenchment for the War Department and  
the military establishment generally. In accordance  
with this all department chiefs of the War Department



have been notified that their estimates for the coming fiscal year must be greatly reduced. By adopting this policy it is hoped and believed that Congress will be in a better mood to pass the legislation for Army reorganization. The great reduction recently ordered made in the strength of the Army will save the Government millions of dollars in the pay of enlisted men and in their support. Transportation will also be greatly curtailed this year, as it is proposed to reduce the transport service between this country and the Philippines to a minimum.

The War Department is now at work upon the bill for Army reorganization which is to be submitted immediately after Congress convenes. Many of the salient features of the proposed bill we have already outlined, and we hope to give in a short time the exact provisions of the bill. Notwithstanding the fate of the bill last session, the feeling of the War Department is now most optimistic concerning its passage. Congressmen of prominence in military affairs have been at the War Department during the past few months and have all assured the high officials there that they will lend their support this session to the General Staff and Consolidation bill. Whether Secretary Root will meet with success in his endeavors to re-establish the beer features of the post exchange seems doubtful, as politics enter so largely into this question that Congressmen are loth to take any action looking to a change. There is, however, one side to this question which it is necessary to consider in determining the chances for the re-establishment of the post exchange on its old basis, and that is the fact that there are many Congressmen whose failure to secure a re-election relieves them from the fear of the prohibition cranks. There is not the slightest doubt that this faction, which is large, will vote for the re-establishment of the canteen.

It seems more than probable that the War Department will request Congress, in line with the recommendation made in the annual report of Major General Corbin, to pass a bill giving the rank and pay of a lieutenant general to Generals Brooke, Merritt and Otis.

#### GENERAL CHAFFEE'S ANNUAL REPORT.

It is an interesting coincidence that almost simultaneously with the return of Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., to the United States from the Philippines his last annual report as commander of the Division of the Philippines is issued by the War Department. This report, covering the period from Oct. 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902, fills three good-sized volumes and presents a minutely detailed account of all military operations in the Department during the year under review. Much of the matter presented consists of reports from staff and department officers which have already been noticed in these columns. In addition, there is a careful review of the campaign in Samar, and an interesting discussion of conditions in Mindanao, where there is impending trouble with the Moros, whom General Chaffee believes the Army will have to subdue by force. He explains that our delay in forcing the issue is misunderstood by the Dattos, who believe that the Americans are cowards and afraid to attack their defenses. "We can do nothing," says the General, "to change the war spirit and the desire for conflict associated with it in the minds of such chiefs, without the application of force to humble them in their pride and assumed invincibility. I fear this will have to be done in three or four instances."

In dealing with the large events of the campaign in Samar, where Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith dealt the finishing stroke to the insurgent forces under Lukban, and in treating of the dramatic wind-up of the insurrection in Batangas, where Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell established the concentration camps which provoked so much ignorant and malicious denunciation in the United States—in dealing with these events, General Chaffee manifests the courage, frankness and high sense of justice which have always distinguished his military acts. He states that when he assigned General Smith to the command of the Sixth Separate Brigade, which included Samar, the only other instruction he gave him in addition to the order to assume command, was a verbal one as follows: "We have lost 100 rifles at Balangiga and 25,000 rounds of ammunition. You must get them back. You can have \$5,000, gold. Capture the arms if you can, buy them if you must; whichever course you adopt, get them back."

General Chaffee explains that he was anxious to recapture the rifles and ammunition in order to counteract the bad impression which their continued retention by the enemy would leave upon the minds of the Visayans who were then inclined to treat for peace. General Smith went ahead and performed the task assigned to him. We all know what happened to him after he got through. But what of the general order and circulars issued by him during the campaign in Samar? We quote General Chaffee:

Due to irregular mail facilities these written instructions were often weeks old before reaching me, but I have noted nothing in them, which, in my opinion, was not justified by the conditions there to be overcome. Being satisfied that increasing military activity which should harass, fatigue and positively distress for food and supplies of every kind necessary to warfare by the active forces of the insurrection would soonest end opposition to the United States authority, that idea was pushed to the end in Samar. Enough additional troops were forwarded to the island as soon as possible after the Balangiga affair to strengthen the weak places and provide a force for active scouting. It fell to the lot of these troops to surmount apparently impossible physical difficulties and to withstand the demoralizing influence of prolonged mental strain due to apprehension of ambush made possible at every step through the tropical jungle. Only the officers and men who actually participated in the work of hunting for the enemy in the pathless wilderness

of the island can form an appreciative idea of the hardship which the terrain and climate exacted from all scouting parties."

Let us turn now to General Bell's operations in the provinces of Batangas, Laguna and Tayabas, embraced in the Third Separate Brigade. General Chaffee had obtained evidence that practically all the inhabitants of those provinces, many of whom professed friendship for the United States, were secretly supporting a large insurrectionary force. General Bell had reached the same conclusion. General Bell was assigned to the command of the Third Separate Brigade on Nov. 30, 1901. He began active operations on Jan. 1, 1902, and his campaign ended with the surrender of Malvar, the insurgent commander in chief, on April 26, 1902. He starved the insurgents into submission. As to the methods he employed, General Chaffee says:

"General Bell's interpretations of the laws of war for the guidance of his troops, which in no instance are strained by said interpretations, made operative measures that required the people who were disposed toward peace and order and living outside military observation, should separate themselves with their effects from such as were not disposed to peace, and that while so separated required their actions to be honestly neutral or if not neutral, honestly hostile to the enemy. The object in view was peace, not war—the recognition of United States authority—where it was presumed that authority was properly entitled to be respected by all the inhabitants. All the conditions justified the course of action determined upon as the most humane as well as the most certain to speedily end the insurrection. Events proved this beyond any question. With efforts to end the war by simple preparation to meet the unusual condition occasioned by such assembling of the inhabitants as was effected. As a single item in this regard, fifteen million pounds of rice were transported by the government to the several places where needed and sold at a less cost than obtainable in ordinary times; and so far as known the life of no native was lost as a consequence of insufficient food. It is proper, and certainly just, that I request removal of all censure that has been publicly passed upon General Bell with reference to his telegraphic circulars of instruction to the troops of his command during the period referred to. These circulars came to me daily as issued and it was, of course, within my authority to disapprove of any one, or all of them. I think it best that responsibility attach, not to my subordinate when acting within my personal knowledge, but to me, who was kept advised and could have quickly disapproved if deemed advisable to do so."

Here, then, is the last word as to the so-called "cruelties" in Samar, and Batangas, and it comes from one of the noblest officers of the Army, to whom cruelty in any form is abhorrent and intolerable. General Chaffee takes all the responsibility for the circulars issued by General Bell, whose interpretations of the laws of war, he fully approves. The military operations in Samar and Batangas were conducted on the principle that sharp campaigns are brief, and that the more vigorously they are prosecuted, the better it is for humanity. This unqualified approval of the acts of Generals Smith and Bell by the chivalric commander, under whom they served, stands as a monumental rebuke to the slanderers here at home by whom those officers have been so wickedly assailed.

The Bureau of Navigation is ready to distribute to enlisted men the West Indian medal awarded under act of Congress approved March 3, 1901. Owing to the great number of medals to be distributed, and to prevent the possibility of being overcrowded with requests, the Bureau has decided to publish the lists of men by vessels, commencing with the U.S.S. Indiana. An applicant whose name appears in said lists, but who is not now in the Naval Service, must forward the discharge which he received during the period between July 4, 1898, and the present time, and it will be returned to the applicant with his medal. The name and post office address in every case should be legibly written in the application. Enlisted men now in the service should make application as above through their commanding officers. The medals for other vessels will be distributed in the following order, which was determined by drawing lots: 1, Alvarado; 2, Windom; 3, Newark; 4, Winslow; 5, Scorpion; 6, Suwanee; 7, Wilmington; 8, Gloucester; 9, Dolphin; 10, Topeka; 11, Vixen; 12, Annapolis; 13, Harvard; 14, Wompatuck; 15, Hudson; 16, New York; 17, Resolute; 18, Hiss; 19, Machias; 20, Hornet; 21, Iowa; 22, Nashville; 23, Panther; 24, Oregon; 25, Brooklyn; 26, Fern; 27, St. Louis; 28, Texas; 29, Marblehead; 30, Wasp; 31, Osceola; 32, Helena; 33, Leyden; 34, Ericsson. The claim of the St. Louis has not yet been definitely decided by the Board on Awards but if it is found that the vessel is entitled to a place the men who served in her will get their medals after the Fern. The list of men on the Indiana who are to receive medals contains 530 names, including 75 marines. We have received the list, but it is much too long for publication. We will answer any inquiries, however, coming from men who wish to know whether their names are included in the list.

The War Department will this year, as in former years, carry to the officers and soldiers in the Philippines any Christmas boxes or packages sent by relatives or friends in this country. The next transport to sail from San Francisco for Manila will leave on Dec. 1, and arrive shortly after Christmas. It is intended by the War Department that Christmas boxes be taken on this transport. All such boxes or packages should be clearly addressed with the officer's or soldier's name, and regiment, to Manila, P.I., via San Francisco, care of the General Superintendent of the Army Transport Service at San Francisco. Of course expressage should be paid to San Francisco. From this country to Manila the boxes will be carried free of charge. It is stated, however, that for the first time since the insurrection in the Philippines there will be no free entry of Christmas boxes into the Philippines for soldiers and civilian em-

ployees. This decision was reached at a meeting of the Cabinet, when it was decided that the law as passed by Congress for the imposition of duties on imports into the Philippines would not admit of any change by the Executive of the United States. In the opinion of officers of the War Department the entry of presents into the United States from soldiers and officials in the Philippines free of duty will also be prohibited. Of course, the decision will not prevent the sending of Christmas boxes, but they will be subjected to the same system of inspection by the customs officials in Manila as any other merchandise, and any dutiable articles will be held for the payment of duty.

The San Francisco Bulletin of Nov. 5 says: "Men have been sent from the Presidio to regiments in Dakota, Montana and Colorado, and last week a batch of recruits was sent to Arizona. Although some of these men have been enlisted here, many of them have been sent to the Presidio from points in the Middle States. Thus there is the double expenditure of shipping the recruits to San Francisco and back to a point near the place of enlistment. Add to this the tremendous waste in the case of the deserters from the recruit detachments, who enlist simply to get transportation from one place to another, and the Government is losing money daily on the new men enlisted in the Army and transported haphazard to San Francisco, without regard to their ultimate destination. Against this wanton waste is the closeness in the appropriation for barracks and quarters at the Presidio and Monterey. A certain amount of entertaining is obligatory on the officers' wives, and yet they are to be given only sheds of two or three rooms to entertain in. The defenders of this parsimony say the woman is only a camp follower, and has no legitimate place in the Army. On the other hand, the social side of the Army is by no means its least important side, and the very women characterized at one moment as camp followers are in the next ordered to do a certain amount of entertaining as the social representatives of their husbands."

Among the minor recommendations submitted in the annual report of Adjutant General Corbin none is more pertinent than that which urges that the enlisted men of the Army be instructed in vocal music. General Corbin believes that such instruction would promote contentment and discipline, and that frequent practice in the singing, particularly during the long winter evenings, would induce the men to remain in quarters and away from the saloons and other evil resorts that are deplorably numerous in the neighborhood of all military posts. General Corbin's suggestions with reference to this matter, and his recommendation that each company should have its own marching song, are thoroughly sound. Next to food and sleep there is nothing like song to cheer a body of men, be they soldiers, sailors, or civilian workmen. A rollicking chorus is a tonic that dispels care, lightens toil and develops the spirit of fellowship. A singing company is more than likely to be a contented company, and a contented company is quite likely to be an efficient company. Every dollar spent for instruction in vocal music among the enlisted forces of the Army and Navy would be money well invested.

In connection with what is said by Admiral Bradford in his annual report on the subject of Government control of wireless telegraphy, it is interesting to recall the fact, noted in our issue of Nov. 1, that during the recent British naval maneuvers in the Mediterranean wireless communication among the ships of one squadron were so completely interrupted and disordered by an operator attached to the opposing squadron, who purposely sent misleading messages, that the whole system broke down and was abandoned. But, even granting that a system of wireless communication has been devised, which is proof against interference, Admiral Bradford's plea for Government control over all wireless stations loses none of its force. In time of war such control would be almost indispensable to the safety of our squadrons at sea. It seems morally certain that wireless telegraphy is destined to play a part of increasing importance in naval operations from this time forward. That being conceded, ordinary prudence requires that the Government shall possess the right to exercise absolute control over all wireless stations on our coasts in time of national peril.

If conditions in the Isle of Pines are as described by Mr. T. J. Keenan, President of the American Residents' Association, President Roosevelt has acted none too soon in asking the Secretary of War to make a report on the matter. Mr. Keenan, representing more than 300 citizens of the United States, living in the island, declares that the situation there is little less than anarchy, there being no government, no courts, no schools and no revenue. All taxes go to Cuba and not a dollar returns; all records of real estate transfers are kept in Cuba by Cuban officers who exact enormous fees, and although the Americans constitute a large majority of the taxpayers, they have no voice whatever in the control of public affairs. Moreover, it is alleged that Cuba claims ownership in the Isle of Pines, despite the fact that the whole question of title was expressly reserved by the Treaty of Paris to diplomatic negotiations. It is also stated that, having claimed to own the island, Cuba proposes to use it as the site for a penitentiary, a penal colony and a leper hospital.



## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 11, 1902.

The announcement that Daly would make his first appearance of the season on the football field in a regular game attracted a large number of spectators to the game between West Point and Union last Saturday afternoon. It was a long game, 25 minute halves. Although out classed at every point, the visitors struggled manfully against heavy odds and won the appreciation of the spectators by their pluck. West Point rolled up a heavy score without effort; her goal was at no time in danger, and the touchdowns were made so swiftly and so often that it was difficult to keep track of the score. The players lined up as follows:

West Point.	Positions.	Union.
Copp.....	left end.....	Clark, Patton
Doe.....	left tackle.....	Wright
Riley, Boughton.....	left guard.....	Claghern, Lent
Boyers, Blair.....	center.....	Bowles
Thompson, Nettles.....	right guard.....	Van Danenburg
Bartlett.....	right tackle.....	Olmstead
McAndrew.....	right end.....	Cook
Daly.....	quarter back.....	Sherrill
Hackett (captain).....	left half back.....	Griswold, Holmes
Shannon, Lane.....	right half back.....	Anderson
Nichols.....	full back.....	Gulnac

Touchdowns—Daly 1, Hackett 2, Shannon 2, Nichols 1, Cooper 1, Bartlett 1. Goals from touchdowns—Doe 3, Nichols 2, Daly 1. Goals from field—Daly 2. Time-keeper—Cadet MacArthur. Linesmen—Cadet R. M. Campbell and Mr. Raymond. Referee—Fred Vail, University of Pennsylvania.

Union had the kick-off. One minute later Cadet Daly sprinted through the whole Union team to a touchdown. A goal speedily followed. West Point began to hammer the Union line, gaining five yards at every rush. A punt gave the ball to Union. The visitors attacked the Cadet line vigorously, but there was no yielding. The ball went to West Point, and Hackett went over the line for a touchdown. Shannon, on the next play, made a run of 40 yards to a touchdown, followed by another by Hackett a few minutes later. Nichols made the fifth. Score at the end of the half stood, West Point, 30; Union, 0. In the second half 26 points were added to West Point's score.

The scores of games played at West Point up to date have been as follows: Oct. 4, West Point 5 vs. Tufts 0; Oct. 11, West Point 11 vs. Trinity 0; Oct. 18, West Point 6 vs. Harvard 14; Oct. 25, West Point 28 vs. Williams 0; Nov. 1, West Point 6 vs. Yale 6; Nov. 8, West Point 56 vs. Union 0. It will be remembered that in the game with Harvard the first half resulted in a tied score; the only other team scoring against West Point was Yale. West Point tied the score, the first half, 6-6; second half, 0-0.

On Wednesday afternoon, in the football game played on the camp ground between the teams of the detachments of Engineers and Artillery, the score was 21 to 0 in favor of the Engineers.

Major George H. Torney, Med. Dept., was an interested spectator at the game with Union last Saturday afternoon. Dr. Torney was warmly greeted by many friends, made while on a tour of duty at West Point as post surgeon several years ago. His son, Cadet Torney, has distinguished himself by his fine records made as full back on the team this season.

Shannon, who played half back for the first time in last Saturday's game, did excellent work in that position.

To leave football, naturally the most important and all absorbing topic just at this season, there has been a renewal of interest in social events during the past week. The Card Club held its first regular meeting on Tuesday afternoon at Mrs. Gordon's, and will meet to-day at Mrs. Alston Hamilton's. The Reading Club met on Thursday afternoon at Mrs. R. P. Davis's for the first regular meeting of the season. A luncheon was given by Mrs. Stephens on Thursday afternoon. Miss Antoinette Davis, of New York, has been a guest of Mrs. Stephens. Later in the winter Mrs. and Miss de Garmendia will make a visit to the Point of some length as Mrs. Stephens's guests.

On Friday afternoon Mrs. Heiner entertained a large number of friends at a ladies' card party. About 36 guests were present: Mesdames Trent, Stark, Sands, Hobbs, Gordon, Ladue, Smither, Wilcox and Hamilton among the number.

At the cadet hop on Saturday evening there were present among the guests the Misses Bird, Cobb, Davis, Braden, Mills, Sands, Gordon, Hobbs, Armstrong, Taft, Thornton, Mattson, Montgomery, Graves, Wyatt, Barstow, Allen, Williams, Pendleton, Browne, Spinner, and others. Mr. and Mrs. Harmon S. Graves, who have been among visitors at the post during the past week, were also among the guests at the hop.

Dress parade takes place now on Sunday afternoons only, at about 4:30.

A new cap for the corps of cadets similar in shape to the bell-crowned cap of the officers, is under consideration. The coat of arms of the Academy will be on the front of it.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 11, 1902.

Major Montgomery M. Macomb, Art. Corps, who has been at work on a topographical map of the Fort Riley reservation, left the garrison last week to report for duty at the War Department. Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., has assumed Major Macomb's duty and will carry the work to completion.

Miss Adams, Artillery post, entertained the card club on Thursday afternoon.

Capt. Stephen L.H. Slocum, 8th Cav., joined the garrison from leave of absence last week and assumed command of Troop H, to which he was transferred from Troop I. While on leave Captain Slocum was at 37 East Sixty-fifth street, New York City. Lieut. B. H. Dorey, 4th Cav., joined the post on Friday and reported for duty with his squadron.

A detachment of fifty-five recruits under the charge of Lieuts. R. H. Wescott, 16th Inf., and C. C. Burt, of the Artillery, from the recruit depot at Fort Slocum, N.Y., are expected to arrive here this week for assignment among the Cavalry troops of this garrison.

The organization commanders and the subalterns are attending a course of lectures at the post hospital on the care of the sick and wounded in the field. Upon the completion of this course, they will instruct their respective organizations on Saturday of each week.

Capt. Granger Adams, F.A., will assume command

of the Artillery sub-post and school upon the departure of Colonel Rodney, pending the arrival of Major W. H. Coffin, F.A., from Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

The field batteries of this garrison are firing the remainder of their yearly allowance of shell and shrapnel, and expect to close the target season this week. About 350 rounds remain to be expended, which upon the completion of the firing will total 2,400 rounds.

S.O. No. 33, Art. sub post, promotes Corp. Frank E. Lloyd to be sergeant in the 20th Battery, F.A., vice Burdette, discharged, and appoints Privates Herbert L. Keen and James Culver to be corporals in the same battery to fill vacancies. S.O. No. 34, Art. sub post, appoints Privates William B. Schaub and George W. Lewis to be corporals in the 6th Battery, F.A., vice O'Connor, promoted and to fill original vacancy.

Major Harry R. Anderson is lying seriously ill in the post hospital with cancer of the liver. Prior to his being taken to the hospital he was confined to his quarters for almost two weeks, when his condition became so critical that it was decided to call a specialist, Dr. Robinson, from Kansas City, for consultation. On Saturday night his condition was such that an operation was decided upon, and he was taken to the post hospital. The operation has proven successful, and unless there should be a turn for the worse, which is not expected, his recovery seems but a matter of time. His son, Lieut. Davis C. Anderson, 6th Inf., from Fort Leavenworth, was called to his father's bedside on Friday, and will remain here until all danger has passed.

The Misses Wells, of New York City, who have been the guests of Captain and Mrs. R. J. Duff, Cavalry post, left for their home in the East last week. Both young ladies have been very popular during their stay here, and they will doubtless be greatly missed.

Mrs. Edward Canfield, of Middletown, N.Y., is visiting her son, Lieut. Edward Canfield, jr., of the Artillery post, who met his mother in Kansas City and accompanied her to the post.

The Cavalry command has dress parade on Tuesday of each week.

Col. and Mrs. G. B. Rodney leave for their new station in the East, Fort Hamilton, N. Y., on Wednesday.

Lieut. James P. Barney, 4th Cav., and Mrs. Barney, arrived at the post last week from Chickamauga Park, Ga., the lieutenant having been transferred from the 7th Cavalry to Troop C, 4th Cavalry.

Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav., until recently on recruiting service at Grand Rapids, Mich., has been assigned for duty at this post in connection with the training of men in horsemanship, and incidentally the horse itself. It is evidently the intention of the War Department that the course at this school shall include a practical knowledge of horsemanship, and as Captain Short's experience in this line is well known throughout the service, it is very probable that the post riding hall will be considerably in use during this winter season, and a corps of rough riders turned out that will remind the captain of his Fort Myer days.

Fort Riley's football team defeated the Engineers' eleven at Fort Leavenworth on Saturday afternoon by a score of 12 to 0. The game was clean and exciting at all stages, and was witnessed by a large crowd from the town and post. Fort Riley's team work, with a fine interference, won the game from their heavier opponents.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 10, 1902.

Capt. Willard H. Brownson, successor to Comdr. Richard Wainwright as superintendent of the Naval Academy, was officially placed in charge of the Academy this morning. The ceremonies were very simple in their nature. The officers and civilian professors were drawn up at nine o'clock in front of Uphur row, and the battalion of midshipmen were marched to the same place and faced towards the superintendent's residence. The battalion was presented to the new superintendent, and Midshipman G. S. Radford, acting battalion adjutant, read the orders assigning Captain Brownson to the superintendency. The battalion was then marched off, the officers and professors dispersed and Captain Brownson and Comdr. C. E. Colahan, commandant of midshipmen, walked to the administration building, where the direction of affairs was turned over to Captain Brownson by Commander Colahan, who has been acting as superintendent since the departure of Commander Wainwright last week.

President Roosevelt will attend the football game at Philadelphia between the Naval and Military Academies on Nov. 29. There is no doubt that he will be the guest of the Navy during one-half of the game and of the Army the other half, crossing the field during the intermission as he did last year. It is expected that the Naval Academy authorities will be given ten boxes, as in former years, and that one of these will be turned over to the President and his party. The other Navy boxes will be for the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and Admiral of the Navy, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and the others to as many of the Chiefs of the Naval Bureaus as possible.

There are more demands for tickets than ever before, and fewer in the hands of the Naval Academy authorities than in former years. There is a great misunderstanding in regard to the distribution, and Lieut. Comdr. William F. Halsey, secretary of the Navy Athletic Association, states that the University of Pennsylvania, West Point and Annapolis are each to have the distribution of a third of the tickets. Franklin Field was supposed to have a seating capacity of 25,000, the same as last year, but this has been limited by repairs to the grounds, so that the third only amounts to 6,600 instead of 8,333 as last year. There are certain demands for tickets that must be met. No admission is charged and the expenses are chiefly borne by the Navy Athletic Association, composed of practically every naval officer in the Service. All of these officers who possibly can attend the game and those who cannot wish tickets for members of their families. The midshipmen, now greater in number than before, contribute all the remainder of the funds and naturally have a right to tickets for their friends. The several demands absorb the larger part of the tickets. Then there are the members of Congress, the railroad companies, who extend courtesies to the team, and numerous others who for one reason or another cannot be neglected. This brings the number for general distribution down to a small figure. Up to the present time there have been 1,300 letters received which asked for one or more tickets.

The Naval Academy team won a splendid victory over Lafayette College on Nov. 5. Each team scored a touchdown in each half, but the Navy kicked both goals and Lafayette missed its first. This made the score: Navy

12; Lafayette 11. This is the first defeat which Lafayette has received this season, and was inflicted only through vastly improved playing on the part of the Annapolis players. They have not begun to play any such game before this season, and if they can keep it up West Point will not have an easy proposition. The Annapolis victory has revived the drooping spirits of the Navy, as nothing so far has given encouragement for anyone to believe the Navy stood a chance to win the great contest with West Point. Lafayette's team has not been beaten before this season. The Navy deserved the victory, but the steadier gains the stiffer defense, and the more brilliant individual plays were on the side of the visitors.

Annapolis is now putting into the field about the team that will be against West Point. Captain Belknap is back in the game and Goss was tried at left tackle, the heretofore weak spot on the line. The back field was a little mixed on Nov. 8. Smith is not yet in the game and McNair was again in his place. Doherty was at left half and Howard at right. Root went in at full, and was succeeded by Halsey. Doherty looks like a find and is showing remarkable improvement each game. He is the largest of the back candidates, weighing 170 pounds and is of the stocky build that is hard to keep from making yards. He was the Navy's best ground gainer. Belknap, Fretz and Carpenter showed by far the best defense work they have exhibited this season.

A strange fact is that the goals were the first that the Navy has kicked this season. Before this game five touchdowns have been scored by the Navy against its opponents, and a goal has not resulted from one. Carpenter, the big guard, is now doing that branch of the footwork, and he is about as steady at it as is found.

If the Navy defeats West Point this year it will be by playing just such a game as it exhibited against Lafayette. The Army is stronger and more brilliant in its play without doubt, but with as stiff a defense as was shown, Smith in the game at quarter to live up the back field, and a keen watch out to take advantage of every misplay, there may yet be something besides the Army team on Franklin Field in Philadelphia on Nov. 29. The line up on Nov. 8 was as follows:

Lafayette.	Positions.	Annapolis.
Kinter.....	left end.....	Whiting
Frear.....	left tackle.....	Goss
Trant (captain).....	left guard.....	Carpenter
Faulkner.....	center.....	Fretz
Ernst.....	right guard.....	(captain) Belknap
Lamson.....	right tackle.....	Grady, Rees
Brown.....	right end.....	Soule
Stayer.....	quarter back.....	McNair
Morrison.....	left half back.....	Doherty
Richter, Raub.....	right half back.....	Howard
Scammell.....	full back.....	Root, Halsey

Touchdowns—Doherty, Fretz, Richter and Stayer. Goals (from touchdowns)—Carpenter 2, Trant 1. Umpire—Armstrong, of Yale. Referee—Morris, University of Pennsylvania. Time of halves 30 and 25 minutes.

## BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT.

The two most important subjects discussed in the annual report of Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, are wireless telegraphy and the coal supply. As to the latter we are told that most naval powers are far in advance of the United States in the installation of wireless-telegraph appliances on board of naval ships. It is the opinion of the Bureau, however, that thus far no ground has been lost by reason of the conservative progress of this country in adopting some particular system and supplying it to vessels of the Navy. The latter are being prepared, so far as the necessary changes in their masts are concerned, as opportunity offers, and many are ready for the installation of the apparatus, whenever supplied. This may be done without the appliances of a derrick.

It has been found impossible to make any arrangement for the use of the Marconi system or the acquisition of appliances of equal reputation. In view of the fact that the interference between two or more stations operating at the same time will probably prevent the reception of a legible message at any receiving station it is advised that all wireless transmitting and receiving stations should be brought under Government control. It also appears important that this should be done before the vested interests in connection therewith have become too great. The Bureau has especially in mind a large wireless station recently established by a foreign company on Cape Cod. The foreign governments are exercising careful supervision over the location of wireless stations within their respective territorial limits with a view of having at all times absolute control thereof. In time of war the Department will undoubtedly find it necessary to communicate by means of wireless telegraphy with certain receiving stations along the coast. Nothing should be permitted to interfere with the transmission of such messages, nor should it be possible for unauthorized persons to receive them.

The question of naval coal depots is discussed at length by Admiral Bradford. The demand for them has, he thinks, just begun, and while it is impossible to forecast future necessities, our present needs are sufficient to require the greatest efforts of the Department to meet them. The need of larger reserves of coal has been emphasized by the recent coal strike. To deprive the Navy of coal is to render it helpless, and the Bureau knows no way of meeting this danger except by carrying large stocks of coal. Every navy yard should have facilities for storing, in a safe and convenient manner, at least 10,000 tons of coal, with appliances for handling it rapidly and cheaply. A full description of our present coal depots is given in the report with a chart showing the location of those completed, building or proposed, in the insular possessions of the United States. The establishment of naval coal depots in foreign waters involves diplomatic considerations of the highest order and, manifestly, should not be discussed in a report of a public character.

Coal was purchased during the year at an average cost of \$1.20 per ton, or 20 per cent. less than last year. That purchased in the United States was \$1.04 a ton less, and at the date of this report the Navy was buying the best domestic coal obtainable at about \$2.50 per ton f.o.b. at the tidewater outlets of the mine. The amount of coal consumed during the year was 18 per cent. more than last year, while at the same time the amount of foreign coal purchased was 16 per cent. less, the increase in the amount of domestic coal being 34 per cent. The cost of Welsh coal at Cardiff, Wales, was decreased by unprecedentedly low freights, the price varying between \$3.60 and \$5.28 per ton. Of the 382,000 tons of coal,



costing an average of \$5.81 per ton, used in the Navy nearly one-half, 48 per cent, was used for other than steaming purposes; viz, distilling, pumping, heating, ventilating, lighting and cooking, besides the steam launches, which used one per cent. The policy of supplying the best domestic coal has necessitated transportation to all parts of the world, the amount being 84,000 tons in the chartered vessels and 69,000 tons in navy colliers. At the Boston navy yard all heavy heating is done by naphtha gas, which has given entire satisfaction, and the results stated in last year's report have been verified, viz, that twice the work can be turned out in a day with the same labor at an additional expense of fuel only. In other words, large heats can be produced in less than half the time. The new shop contemplates heating all forge fires with gas.

In the electric launch of the equipment department a system of wiring has been devised, greatly reducing the number of pipes in long leads throughout a ship and also minimizing the number of bends in large pipes, thus obviating to a large extent the use of unions, couplings, elbows, etc., and materially reducing the cost of labor. An arrangement of circuits is provided, rendering impossible a total extinction of light or power in any compartment by the blowing out of a single fuse, and in many cases the athwartship piping can be concealed between the beams, thus rendering the electrical piping practically unnoticeable without in any way reducing the headroom.

Details are given of other improvements in electric appliances, and of changes in the shop system which materially reduce the cost of manufacture. Various recommendations are made for the further improvement of the equipment department. Among these it is urgently recommended that telephonic communication be established between the navy yards and the ships under repair or construction. Officers and masters are now obliged to walk long distances for consultation.

In general, the facilities for equipment work at Mare Island have decidedly improved during the past year, and the equipment department is in better condition than ever before to undertake the repair and manufacture of articles under its cognizance.

Admiral Bradford says: "The Department has inaugurated the experiment of substituting a naval constructor, who is a non-seagoing officer, for a line officer at shipbuilding works. In consequence thereof, the Bureau, which does not concur in the wisdom of this substitution, has made inquiries as to the custom of the mercantile marine in this matter and finds that the construction of merchant ships is generally supervised by the most experienced master mariner and chief engineer in the employ of the owner. It is an anomaly to build a ship and prepare her for sea under the supervision of landsmen. In this connection the Bureau quotes from a former argument submitted to the Department on a similar question."

The Bureau again calls attention to previous recommendations advising the construction of two large steam colliers capable of carrying 10,000 tons as cargo and 1,000 tons in bunkers, with accommodations for a naval personnel and liberal amount of stores, and a secondary battery.

A detailed account is given of the results of the chemical analysis of 323 samples of bituminous coal and 17 samples of anthracite arranged in order of percentage of fixed carbon, from 86.070 per cent. to 35.350 per cent. for the bituminous coals and from 94.630 per cent. down for the anthracites.

The sum of \$23,000 was expended during the year in the purchase of new books for issue to ships; total number of books distributed, including Government publications, about 16,000. Libraries for ships in the Pacific should be issued from the Mare Island yard instead of from Brooklyn.

For pilotage during the year \$28,893.12 was paid, the largest amount, \$2,677.55, being for the Helena, and the smallest, \$8.76, for the Quiros. For towage \$3,380.42 was expended.

The Yankton, Vixen, Eagle and Ranger were engaged exclusively during the year in making marine hydrographic surveys. The officers and crews of these ships merit the praise of the Department for the results obtained. Hydrographic surveys have also been made by 23 vessels detailed for other duty and deep sea soundings by the Dolphin, Albatross, Iowa and New York. A party under the charge of Comdr. J. A. Norris, U.S.N., is now engaged in determining the latitude and longitude of certain reference points in the Philippines. The efficiency of the Hydrographic Office under Commander Southerland has been maintained and extended. Branch offices are required at Manila, P.I., and Pensacola, Fla.

The establishment of a corps of warrant electricians is again asked for. The subject of wireless telegraphy is discussed at length by Admiral Bradford.

#### MEETING OF THE NAVAL ORDER.

The annual meeting of the New York Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States was held on Wednesday evening, Nov. 5, 1902, at 8:30 o'clock, at the New York Yacht Club, 37 West Forty-fourth street, for the election of officers, council and trustees of the Commandery, and for the transaction of general business. The following subjects were brought up for discussion: The formation of a National Naval Reserve; the establishment of a Naval League for disseminating information relative to the Navy, such as are in successful operation in other countries, and financial aid to the Naval Academy Athletic Association.

Capt. Jacob W. Miller was appointed chairman of the committee on National Naval Reserve, and Jarvis B. Edson chairman of the committee on Naval League. Both committees were given power to act. It was decided to form immediately a league similar to the naval leagues of England and Germany. Rear Admiral Albert Smith Barker, who presided at the meeting, said:

"We are going to form what may hereafter be known as the Naval League of the United States, and in so doing it is our intention to give all those who are interested in naval matters an opportunity to join it. As the Navy of the United States is going to be one of the greatest navies of the world, this league will be one of the greatest interest to the people generally and will be an important adjunct to the Navy itself. Another reason for its formation is to enlighten people in the interior on naval matters and tell them what a navy means to the country and what it ought to mean to them."

The officers of the order of the previous year were unanimously re-elected. The officers of the New York Commandery for 1902 to 1903 are: Commander, Rear Admiral Albert Smith Barker, U.S.N.; vice commander, Jacob William Miller, late U.S.N.; recorder, Ernest Carter, late U.S.N.; treasurer, Allen Stoddard Agter, A.A. paymaster, late U.S.N.; registrar, William Stigler

Wells, late U.S.N.; historian, William Tibbits Salter, late U.S.N.; chaplain, Rev. Frank Landon Humphreys, S.T.D., canon of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine; council, Lieut. Comdr. Socrates Hubbard, U.S.N., Paymaster Henry Titus Skelding, U.S.N., retired, Richard Ward Greene Welling, late U.S.N., John Lloyd, late U.S.N., Jarvis Bonesteel Edson, late U.S.N., George Henry Butler, late U.S.N., Thomas Clark Wood, late U.S.N., George De Forest Barton, late U.S.N., Edward Trenchard; trustee of Permanent Fund, William Stiteler Wells, U.S.N., to serve until 1905.

#### BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor believes that better results can be attained in developing and organizing the naval defense of our coast if we divide the coast into districts under naval officers of experience, and instruct them to work in their localities upon the questions involved in the rendezvous for torpedo boats and like craft, the duties of the naval militias, the best anchorages for our fleets in time of war in defending the coast, the utilizing of our telegraph and telephone systems for communication, the formation of national naval reserves, and similar details. The advance in that direction has not been satisfactory, although the Navy Department has for many years considered the question of a proper system for the naval defense of the coast, which should take in the various forces and vessels at the disposal of the Government for war and render them efficient.

It is to carry out this plan that the Navy Department has named three sections of our coast and appointed a flag officer to the command of each—Rear Admirals Cooper, Wise and Kempf, with headquarters at Coasters, Harbor Island, Pensacola and San Francisco Bay. As these districts develop systems of defense, other sections of the coast will be assigned to officers of experience.

In his report as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, dated Oct. 6, 1902, from which the above facts are gathered, Admiral Taylor gives the following as the plan for the principal fighting guns of the Navy: eight ships to the N. A. station, beside six to the Caribbean Division; six to the Asiatic station, nine to the cruiser division of the Asiatic station beside the Rainbow and a large gunboat division; five to the Pacific station; four to the Asiatic station, and three to the South Atlantic station. In the spring of 1902 it was determined to form a torpedo flotilla with a destroyer as leading vessel, and that these torpedo boats should cruise in group formation with the destroyer, has under the able command of Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler been successfully developed. It is intended to form other groups and enlarge this arm of naval warfare.

In the maneuvers of the past year, the system of progressive instruction inaugurated during the winter lead to a marked improvement in efficiency, though the target firing, while indicating improvement, has not as yet reached the efficiency which it is hoped will be attained. In noting the maneuvers of the squadron under Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, just praise is given him for the zeal and professional ability he displayed. The Secretary of State has expressed himself as well pleased with the prompt response of our vessels in the North Atlantic station when called upon, and with the discretion and judgment displayed by their commanding officers in dealing with subjects of a diplomatic nature.

On the South Atlantic station it is the desire of the Bureau of Navigation to have the Iowa relieved by a cruiser more suitable for service there, as owing to her deep draft the Iowa has been unable to cruise in the River Platte. The Atlanta, however, has visited all the ports of the Platte which her draft would allow, but vessels of smaller displacement, it is believed, would be of greater service on this station.

On the Pacific station additional vessels should be assigned, as the services on the Isthmus and the west coast of Central America are extremely trying, owing to climatic conditions.

The division of the force on the Asiatic station into a squadron for service in northern waters and a squadron for duty among the Philippine Islands has been of advantage, and it is believed will be continued with good results. The Bureau is of the opinion that it will be necessary to give increased authority to the squadron commanders.

The close blockade established by the Navy in the Island of Samar contributed largely to the defeat of Lukban, the insurgent leader of that island. The services performed by the small gunboats of the Southern squadron during this blockade was arduous and deserving of great credit. Some of the vessels of this squadron have also been engaged in surveying work, which they carried on with great success.

The co-operation of the Army and the Navy doing service in the Philippines has been cordial, and the best of relations have existed between the two military bodies.

The Bureau concurs in the urgent recommendation of Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of the Cavite station, that Olongapo be developed as a naval station where ships of the fleet can be docked and repaired. The Bureau has arranged to increase the force of fighting ships by the addition of the battleships Wisconsin and Oregon, believing that good results will be obtained by increasing the number of heavy fighting vessels for the purpose of drill and maneuvers.

The total number of petty officers, apprentices, seamen, landsmen, etc., in the naval service on June 30, 1902, was 21,433, and of these 89 per cent were citizens; 76 per cent native-born, and 13 per cent naturalized. Among those not citizens, there were 8 Porto Ricans, 17 Ladrones, 52 Samoans, 35 Filipinos, and 7 Hawaiians. During the fiscal year 8,233 men and 2,061 apprentices were enlisted in the Navy, a total of 10,294; 87,043 applied for enlistment, 10,721 were rejected for physical disability, 14,984 for other causes, 1,458 were accepted but failed to enlist and in 414 cases disqualifications for enlistment were waived. During the year 3,063 men and 963 apprentices were discharged; of these 30 for bad conduct, 273 for illegal enlistment, 281 for inaptitude, 235 for undesirability, and 235 by purchase. There were 3,037 desertions and 140 deaths during the year Continuous-Service men on June 30, 1902, numbered 3,802. The small number of discharges, as compared with the year ending June 30, 1901, is the result of the change of term of enlistment from three to four years.

There were in the service June 30, 1902, 4,322 young landsmen. Notwithstanding the fact that they were unacquainted with the new life upon which they had entered more than one-half have advanced to the ratings of ordinary seaman and seaman, and some have attained petty-officer ratings in the artificer and special branches.

Twenty-seven deaths have occurred among officers on

the active list and twenty-eight on the retired list. There have been 54 retirements, 46 resignations (inclusive of 30 naval cadets), and one discharge from the service.

In the important work of training apprentices for the Navy, there is urgent need of small brigs at the training stations for the exercise of the recruits in the waters adjacent to the stations, and it is recommended that three such vessels be appropriated for; two for Newport, and one for San Francisco. For the training of landsmen a station with the necessary receiving ships and small craft for drill should be established at New London or in Narragansett Bay with capacity to accommodate 1,500 recruits. Owing to the lack of training ships every ship in the Navy is to-day practically a training ship, the battleships and first rates all carrying in excess of complement landsmen and apprentices who have completed a course in a training ship. The Bureau recommends that two sailing ships and one brig be immediately authorized for the training of the enlisted men of the Navy, these vessels to be in accordance with the design and recommendation of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The Bureau has had under serious consideration the question of improving the gunnery practice of the fleet, and Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack has been detailed to take charge of all matters relating to the improvement of gunnery practice. It is believed that new methods developed under this officers' direction will be followed by good results. It is now practicable to teach the elements of gunnery in port, and very cheaply. This instruction must be supplemented by target practice with full caliber ammunition at sea, but with these new mechanical devices the amount of ammunition to be expended in this way can be decreased. One hundred and twenty thousand dollars is asked for "gunnery exercises," which is ten times the usual amount, and it is hoped that it will be made immediately available, as necessary to progress in the one supreme and important particular for which vessels of war are built, viz, to carry guns that can hit.

The Bureau renews its recommendation of last year that midshipmen after receiving their diplomas from the Naval Academy be commissioned as ensigns, as a matter of justice to the young men concerned, and because of the paramount necessity for young commissioned officers in the fleet. The shortening of the course at the Naval Academy, it is stated, has been forced upon the Navy Department by the urgent demand for officers on board seagoing vessels. The need of line officers has been even greater than it was last year, and the strong recommendation for increase last year by the Bureau is again repeated, especially in view of the conditions that will exist when vessels now under construction are completed. The total number of officers necessary for the new vessels, for which no provision has been made, is 408. To this number 25 per cent must be added for officers who are sick or on detached or shore duty, making 623; with the usual casualties, the loss of officers in four years will be 160, making a total of 783 officers needed for the new vessels. To this number is to be added 577 officers, the shortage which exists at present, making 1,360 in all. To meet this, the graduates of the Naval Academy in the next four years can number at the highest estimate only 355, leaving a deficit of 1,005 naval officers on July 1, 1906. This does not allow for officers required for the auxiliaries that would be added to the list of naval vessels upon hostilities being declared; for these purposes there should be added at least 200 more.

The use of merchant crews on colliers is objectionable. Every vessel that floats under naval control should be required to train men both for deck duty and for engine and fire room work. It is proposed to man one-half these colliers with naval officers and seamen by June 30, 1903, and the remainder by June 30, 1904. The economy of using these colliers, while carrying coal, to instruct at the same time the enlisted force of the Navy is most marked and apparent.

The Bureau is endeavoring to take the torpedo boats out of reserve and commission them as fast as practicable, and it is believed that these vessels will prove very valuable as a school for the officers of the Navy. It desires to express its thanks to the Naval Institute for its discussions of professional subjects, and to state that its publications have been of great value to the naval service, and calls attention to the conscientious and earnest work which all in its establishment has done during the past year in spite of adverse conditions.

A new method of filing and recording documents will go into effect on January 1, 1903, and will, it is believed, improve the present system to a certain extent, but will do little toward obviating the inconvenience due to lack of space.

Congress is ordered to provide two Vice Admirals or to sanction the appointment of two acting Vice Admirals.

The duties of this Bureau, Admiral Taylor thinks, are of too varied a character to be properly administered with the limited authority now vested in the Bureau. To insure this larger control and closer responsibility, there is needed a general staff and a chief of the general staff, who, by direction of the Secretary, shall be responsible for the personnel and the efficiency of the fleet in commission; who shall, in fact, direct, under the Secretary, the military affairs of the fleet and be responsible to him for its condition. A complete plan is prepared, which will require only legislative recognition of the existence to a chief of general staff and the several sections necessary to carry out the various details. Without such an organization, the power to establish thorough reforms will be lacking.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The largest stockless anchor ever made was recently cast in open hearth steel for an American steamship company, and weighs nearly 8 1-2 tons. The anchor of the Great Eastern, forged in this country, weighed 11 tons.

A surface trial of the Holland sub-marine boat Grampus, built by the Union Iron Works, took place at San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 4. The boat it is reported made 8 knots per hour, an excess in the contract speed of one knot. The under water trial has yet to be made.

The U.S.T.S. Hartford has reported her arrival at Funchal, Madeira, and from that pleasant stopping place, the vessel was to proceed to Gibraltar, thence "up the Straits," as far as Stockholm and afterward to return to the Atlantic and continue her cruise around the British Isles.

The big steel floating drydock, which has been the cause of so much correspondence between the United States and the Spanish Government, and which was purchased by this Government, has finally been towed to the Pensacola Navy Yard. To carry out this difficult feat, the dock has been cut into two equal parts, each portion being towed separately.

The torpedo destroyer Bainbridge, built by the Neale and Leavy Company, of Philadelphia, has been delivered to the Navy Department, and will be placed in commis-



sion for temporary and reserve service at the League Island Navy Yard. This is the last of the vessels under construction of this type, built by this company.

Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, U.S.N., visited the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 5, and after receiving a very cordial greeting by the officers generally, was shown over the excavation by Captain Wilde and Constructor George H. Rock, U.S.N. Constructor Hobson expressed himself enthusiastically over the dry dock. He also expressed himself as much pleased with the yard, its fine new shops, its evident adaptabilities for work of any magnitude and above all its magnificent water front.

Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., who is in charge of the fitting out of the new battleship Maine, and who is to command that vessel when she is placed in commission, is hurrying the finishing touches to the ship as much as possible, in order that she may be in readiness to join in the forthcoming maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea. At the Cramp shipyard, Philadelphia, where the Maine is rapidly nearing completion, it is thought that she will probably be placed in commission during the first week in December, although this is merely an unofficial opinion. The Maine will have a complement of 35 officers and 535 men, the latter of whom, it is understood, will be drawn largely from the U.S.S. Minneapolis, now lying at the League Island Navy Yard. The assignment of Captain Leutze to the command of this splendid new battleship is a well-merited honor to a gallant and capable officer, and one who responds to the best traditions of the naval service.

In consequence of the decision, reached by Secretary Moody, in the matter of stationary receiving ships at the various naval stations, several of the old time ships will be relegated to the "bone yard," and sold for what they will bring. Among the famed craft will be the Franklin, the Richmond, the Wabash and the Independence, these vessels being respectively at the Norfolk, Boston and Mare Island Navy Yards. Under Mr. Darling's plan, the enlisted recruits, as soon after enlistment as possible, will be transferred to cruising ships and enter at once upon their duties as seamen.

The Navy Department has been informed that there is an abundance of work laid out and in progress at the Norfolk Navy Yard to keep the present force busy for many months in the future. The work under way at this fine station is of the most varied description, and not only are ships in process of construction, but there are floating derricks, large and small, under construction, battleships and torpedo boats under repair, and the building of the great coaling and lighterage barges for use by the various naval stations, is in progress.

Recent advices from the China station are to the effect that the Monterey, stationed at Amoy, has performed the quarterly target practice in accordance with regulations. The Monterey has been at Amoy for some time, and will be retained at that delightful port until use is found for the vessel in some other port. The fact that Amoy is the nearest point to Tamsui, on the Island of Formosa, makes this point of additional value for the maintenance of a station ship at the Island of Kulangsu, the name of the foreign settlement opposite Amoy.

An examination was held at the Washington Navy Yard of the young men who appeared in consequence of the designations for the Naval Academy, made by Senators and Representatives, following the recently issued notification from the Navy Department. This was the third examination held the present year, and will probably be the last one until next March, when all existing vacancies at Annapolis will be filled in the regular manner.

The Navy Department is informed by cable of the sailing of the New York from Yokohama en route for Honolulu, H.I., where the vessel will receive orders for future movements. It is the present intention of the Department to have the New York laid up at the Mare Island Navy Yard for the repairs of which the ship is in such urgent need, but the exigencies of the service on the Pacific coast may interfere for awhile with the program laid down for the movements of the flagship.

The Isla de Luzon, captured Spanish gunboat, has arrived at Muscat, India, and will probably sail from that interesting port in the course of the next few weeks. The orders of the Navy Department contemplate the repairing of this little craft at one of the Atlantic Navy Yards, and it is supposed that the Isla de Luzon will rendezvous at the Boston Navy Yard.

Active torpedo work is to be one of the important features in the winter maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea, and with this in view, three sets of "live" torpedoes have been shipped to Culebra along with a very large supply of ammunition, and these torpedoes will be used as in actual service. This will give a series of practical tests of the value of the torpedo boats and destroyers in the role, for which they were designed. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler, U.S.N., will have command of the torpedo flotilla, and from a lengthy experience will be of immense service to Admiral Higginson in the approaching maneuvers.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided to issue orders for the re-assembling of all the torpedo craft at Newport, R.I., next summer, for a series of maneuvers devoted entirely to these craft. Drills in every branch of the tactics known to this class of small vessels will be held, and it is expected that at least twenty boats will be in the flotilla.

When the U.S.S. Albany, now en route to the United States from Europe, arrives she will present the interesting spectacle of an American warship paying her first visit to American waters. She flies the American flag, she carries an American crew, and her guns are ready to talk American doctrine when occasion shall require, but she has never been in the United States. For, since she was purchased by the United States from Brazil and placed under the Stars and Stripes at Elswick, Eng., where she was built, more than three years ago, the Albany has sailed in many seas and visited many lands, but never her own. Now, after protracted cruising, which took her to the heart of the Orient, and made her for a time a member of the fleet in the Philippines, she is coming home, not exactly to take out her naturalization papers, for those she already has, but to mix up with the other ships of the new Navy and be sociable. It is gratifying, therefore, to learn from Capt. Joseph E. Craig, U.S.N., until recently in command of the Albany who returned to the United States a few days ago, that this English-built American cruiser is a rattling good ship, that she has proved her worthiness and is eligible to a place in our up-to-date fleet. Wherefore, welcome to the Albany!

A trial of the submarine boat Adder took place in Peconic Bay on Nov. 11. Eight runs were made, four with and four against the tide, the number of revolutions of the screw being taken on each run for the purpose of standardizing the screw. A course of a mile had

been laid out. The distance was fixed by ranges, although buoys were placed in order that the Adder could steer a straight course. This she did almost perfectly, maintaining her level at about twelve feet under water, steering straight between the flags and maneuvering at either end, apparently at the entire command of her helmsman. Capt. Frank Cable, who has made several thousand dives in submarine boats, and who commanded the first English submarine on her recent successful trial at Barrow, was in charge with three of the crew who managed the English boat. Naval Constructor J. J. Woodward, U.S.N., of the trial board, with his assistants, Lieuts. H. H. Caldwell, commander of the submarine torpedo boat Holland, and W. R. White, U.S.N., of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, were on the Adder with Naval Constructor Lawrence Spear, so that she carried eleven men, or four more than her ordinary crew. Capt. C. J. Train, U.S.N., and Comdr. W. C. Cowles, U.S.N., one at the start and the other at the finish, timed her from on shore. Capt. C. R. Roelker, U.S.N., with Lieut. W. C. Herbert and Assistant Naval Constructor S. F. Smith, U.S.N., were on the lighthouse tender. During the trials the boat was hermetically sealed for two hours and the air was quite fresh at the end. The only trace of her existence when submerged was a slight wake from the flagstaff at her bow, which was carried to show where she was. The trial was considered very satisfactory.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair has been informed of the safe arrival at the Pensacola navy yard of the first section of the dry dock which started from Havana more than a week ago. It is the intention to bring the other section over to Pensacola immediately, and then the work of rebuilding the dock will begin under the supervision of a naval constructor.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Darling.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.  
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command.  
Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.  
KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. Arrived at Fort Monroe Nov. 11.  
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Fort Monroe, Nov. 11.  
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. At Norfolk, Va.  
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Sailed Nov. 5 from Fort Monroe for Culebra.  
INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. Sailed Nov. 12 from New York for Hampton Roads.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Henry N. Manney. Arrived at Fort Monroe Nov. 11.  
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. Arrived at Fort Monroe Nov. 11.  
MARIETTA, Lieut. Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At La Guayra.  
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At San Juan.  
NEWARK, Comdr. Richard Wainwright. At Boston.  
OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. At Culebra.  
PANTHER, Comdr. John C. Wilson. At Colon.  
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Boston, Mass. Address there.  
TEXAS, Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. At Norfolk.

#### EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crownshield, Commander-in-Chief.  
Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.  
ILLINOIS (Flagship), Capt. George A. Converse. Arrived at St. Vincent Nov. 13.  
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. Arrived at St. Vincent Nov. 13.  
CHICAGO, Capt. James H. Dayton. Arrived at St. Vincent Nov. 13.  
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. Sailed Nov. 13 from St. Vincent for Trinidad.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner, Commander-in-Chief.  
Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.  
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro Nov. 10.  
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. Arrived at Bahia Nov. 8.

#### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Elias Casey, Commander in Chief.  
Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
BOSTON, Comdr. Charles F. Perkins. At Mare Island.  
MARLBOROUGH, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. Mare Island, Cal. Commissioned Nov. 10.  
ORISKANY, Capt. William T. Burwell. Sailed Nov. 1 from San Francisco for Honolulu en route to Asiatic Station.  
PERKY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
WHEELING, Capt. Uriel Sebree. At Tutula, Samoa.  
WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At Panama. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

#### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet.  
Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.  
KENTUCKY (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles H. Stockton. At Yokohama.  
RAINBOW (Flagship Senior Squadron Commander.) At Cavite.  
ANAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. Arrived at Cavite Nov. 10.  
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Gill. At Sydney.  
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Daniel D. V. Stuart. At Cavite.  
ERIE, Lieut. Comdr. William R. A. Rooney. At Cavite.  
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Lewis E. Jones. Arrived at Isabela Nov. 12. On cruise among Philippine Islands.  
GLACIER, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. At Cavite, P.I.  
HELENA, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. Arrived at Nanking Nov. 12.  
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker. At Cavite.  
ISLA DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Colwell. Sailed Nov. 11 from Alexandria, en route to New York. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite.  
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). Arrived at Yokohama Nov. 13. Address Guam.  
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Hong Kong.  
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Denfeld. At Tongku, China. Address, care of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval forces, Asiatic Station.  
MONTEREY, Comdr. Franklin J. Drake. At Amoy.  
NANSHAN (supply ship). Arrived at Cavite Nov. 11.  
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Charles S. Sperry. At Chefoo. Address of vessel should be always care Postmaster,

San Francisco. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails. Special arrangements are made with Postmaster to forward mail.  
FISCATAQUA, Lieut. Harry A. Field. At Cavite. Address Manila.  
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew.) At Cavite.  
PRINCETON, Comdr. James R. Seltridge. At Uraga.  
SATURN, (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) Arrived Amoy Nov. 10.  
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edwin B. Barry. At Chefoo.  
Address care Postmaster San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.  
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Ebenezer S. Prime. At Amoy.  
WOMPATUCK, Btjn. James Laven. Arrived Olongapo Nov. 12. Address Manila.  
YOKKOTOWN, Comdr. Aaron Ward. At Chefoo.  
ZAFIRO (supply vessel). At Cavite, P.I.

### GUNBOATS PATROLLING THE PHILIPPINES.

ALHAY, Lieut. James E. Walker, Pollok Patrol.  
QUINCY, Lieut. Levi C. Bartollette. Arrived at Isabela Nov. 12.  
SAMAR, Lieut. Levi C. Bisset. On cruise among Philippine Islands. Arrived at Zamboanga Nov. 12.  
UNDAUNTA, Ensign Chas. S. Freeman. Arrived at Zamboanga Nov. 12.  
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. H. A. Bispham. At Cavite.

### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &C.

ACCOMAC, Btjn. C. T. Chase. At Havana, Cuba. Address there.  
ACTIVE, Boatswain Charles Wouters. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.  
AILEEN, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.  
ALICE, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
ALVARADO, Lieut. Harley H. Christy, Annapolis, Md.  
APACHE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Boston.  
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Chas. E. Vreeland. At Norfolk.  
BANCROFT, Lieut. Abraham R. Culver. Sailed Nov. 5 from Fort Monroe for Culebra.  
CHAUNCEY, Ordered in commission at League Island Nov. 3.  
CHICKASAW, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Boatswain F. Carall. At Port Antonio, Jamaica. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At New York. Address there.  
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. M. Stoney. Arrived at Charleston, S.C., Nov. 12.  
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Manzanilla, Cuba. Address care of O. B. Stillman, Esq., Eusemado de Mora, Manzanillo, Cuba.  
FORTUNE, Chief Boatswain P. Haley. Lieut. A. W. Hinds ordered to command. Sailed Nov. 12 from Norfolk for Culebra. Address Postmaster, New York.  
GLOUCESTER, Lieut. A. M. Froster. Lieut. F. S. Beatty ordered to command. At Norfolk. Address there.  
HANCOCK, Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin. Ordered in commission at Mare Island Nov. 8.  
HERCULES tug. At Norfolk. Address there.  
HIST, Lieut. Victor Blue. Arrived at Norfolk Nov. 12.  
HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. Harry H. Caldwell. Lieut. A. MacArthur ordered to command. At League Island, Pa. Address there.  
IRISQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu, H.I. Address Honolulu.  
IWANA, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
LEYDEN (tug), Lieut. C. Willis. Sailed Nov. 5 from Fort Monroe for Culebra.  
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Ordered in commission at League Island, Pa.  
MASSABOIT, Boatswain James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
MAXWELL, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Sailed Nov. 12 from Washington for Hampton Roads. Address there.  
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie. Address there.  
MODOC, At League Island, Pa.  
MORAWK, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
MORHEETA, tug. At New York.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.  
NEW YORK (Flagship of Rear Admiral F. Rodgers), Capt. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. Sailed Oct. 29 from Yokohama for Honolulu, en route to San Francisco.  
NEZINSCOT (tug), at Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
OSCEOLA, Boatswain E. J. Norcott. Arrived at Key West Nov. 11.  
PAWNEE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
PEORIA, Ensign Walter E. Tardy. At Norfolk. Address there.  
PONTIAC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
PORTSMOUTH, Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.  
POWHATAN, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
PAWTUCKET, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Norfolk. Address there.  
RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nazro. Has been ordered in commission at Portsmouth, N.H.  
RANGER, Comdr. Wm. P. Potter. En route to San Francisco. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco.  
RAPIDO, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. Address there.  
RESTLESS, Lieut. John F. Marshall, Jr. Norfolk, Va.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. Sailed Nov. 12 from Fort Monroe for Gulf of Paria. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
STANDISH, tug. Annapolis, Md.  
SANDOVAL, Lieut. Harley H. Christy. At Annapolis, Md.  
SAMOSET (tug), at League Island. Address there.  
SEBAGO, Boatswain George B. Hendry. At navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
SIOUX, tug. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. Mare Island. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
STURDY, Comdr. William E. Sewell. Sailed Nov. 11 from Algiers for Fort Said, en route to Manila and Guam. Their possible itinerary is as follows: Arrive Fort Said Nov. 15, leave Fort Said Nov. 18, arrive Colombo Dec. 7, leave Colombo Dec. 12, arrive Singapore Dec. 23, leave Singapore Dec. 27, arrive Manila Jan. 3, 1903, leave Manila Jan. 9, 1903, arrive Guam Jan. 17, 1903. Address U.S.S. Supply, care U.S. Despatch Agent, San Francisco, Cal.  
SYLPH, Midshipman George C. Westervelt. Lieut. C. F. Preston ordered to command. At Washington. Address there.  
TECUMSEH, Btjn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.  
TRAFFIC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
TRITON, Boatswain E. M. Isaac. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
UNADILLA, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
UNCAS, Chief Btjn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan. Address there.  
VIGILANT, Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
VINEN, Lieut. Comdr. Walter McLean. Sailed Nov. 10 from Port Royal for Culebra. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
WABAN, tug. At Pensacola. Address there.  
WAHNETA, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
WASP, Lieut. Blon B. Bierer. At Pensacola. Address Pensacola.  
YANKTON, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. Arrived at Port Antonio, Jamaica, Nov. 12. Address care Postmaster, New York.

### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.  
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Abion V. Wadhams. Address New York City.  
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Address Philadelphia, Pa.



## RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.  
CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R.I. (Attached to training station.)  
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk.  
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Francis W. Dickinson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Boatwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.  
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.  
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.  
RICHMOND, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer, Norfolk, Va.  
SANTOPE, Comdr. George L. Dyer, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
SOUTHERY, (prison ship), Comdr. Clayton S. Richman. At Boston, Mass. Address there.  
WABASH, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN ACTIVE SERVICE.  
Lieut. L. H. Chandler, U.S.N., Flotilla Commander. Address of Flotilla care Postmaster, New York.  
DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Arrived at Mayaguez Nov. 11.  
BAGLEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. Arrived at Mayaguez Nov. 11.  
BARNBY, Lieut. G. C. Davidson. Arrived at Mayaguez Nov. 11.  
BIDDLE, Lieut. R. Z. Johnston. Arrived at Mayaguez Nov. 11.  
STOCKTON, Lieut. H. E. Yarnell. Arrived at Mayaguez Nov. 11.  
THORNTON, Lieut. W. G. McDowell. Arrived at Mayaguez Nov. 11.  
WILKES, Lieut. D. W. Knox. Arrived at Mayaguez Nov. 11.  
NINA, (tug; tender to flotilla), Lieut. H. T. Baker. Arrived at San Juan Nov. 12.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN COMMISSION IN RESERVE.  
Lieut. A. H. Davis, U.S.N., in command.  
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. TRUXTON, CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, DUPONT, PORTER, SIBERS, WHIPPLEDALE DELONG and MACKENZIE. Commissioned at New York Nov. 7. Sailed Nov. 11 for Norfolk, Va.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, IN COMMISSION.  
MORRIS, McKEE and WINSLOW, Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.  
TALBOT, Lieut. A. M. Proctor. Trying oil fuel.  
RODGERS, Lieut. J. J. Halligan. Washington. In connection with oil fuel tests.  
GWIN, Naval Academy detail. Norfolk, under repairs.  
CRAVEN, Ensign F. L. Finner. Arrived at Cutchogue, L.I., Nov. 11.

## TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Chas. E. Fox. Arrived at San Diego Nov. 8. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. The itinerary follows: Leave San Diego Nov. 15, due Magdalena Bay, Nov. 24, leave Magdalena Bay Dec. 8, due San Diego Dec. 15, leave San Diego Dec. 29, 1902; to sea, returning San Diego Jan. 12, 1903, leave San Diego Jan. 15, or stay until further orders.  
ALBERT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. At San Francisco, Cal. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco.  
ALLANCE, Comdr. Samuel P. Comly. Sailed from Funchal for Hampton Roads Oct. 1. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman. Ordered in commission at Boston Nov. 8.  
BUFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. At Norfolk, Va. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
ESSEX, Comdr. Lewis C. Heiler. Arrived at Navy Yard Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 3. Address Portsmouth, N.H.  
HARTFORD, Comdr. William H. Reeder. Sailed Nov. 15 from Funchal for Gibraltar. The itinerary of the Hartford is as follows: Arrive Algiers Nov. 20, leave Nov. 24, arrive Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 4, leave Dec. 8, arrive Jaffa, Dec. 11, leave Dec. 17, arrive Piraeus Dec. 22, leave Dec. 27, arrive Villefranche Jan. 4, leave Jan. 11, arrive Gibraltar Jan. 15, leave Jan. 20, arrive Madeira Jan. 28, leave Jan. 30, arrive San Juan Feb. 22, leave Feb. 25, arrive New Orleans, La., Mar. 4, leave Mar. 11, arrive Galveston, Texas, Mar. 15, leave Mar. 22, arrive Mobile, Ala., Mar. 26, leave Apr. 2, arrive Pensacola, Fla., Apr. 2, leave Apr. 25, arrive Havana, Cuba, Apr. 30, leave May 6, arrive Charleston, S.C., May 9, leave May 16, arrive Tampa Bay May 22. Address all mail care U.S. Dispatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Jan. 24, 1903; after Jan. 24, to U.S. Dispatch Agent, New York.  
LANCASTER, Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses. At Hampton Roads.  
MOHICAN, Comdr. W. P. Day. Sailed Nov. 11 from San Francisco for San Diego. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. The itinerary of the Mohican is as follows: Due at Magdalena Bay Nov. 23, leave Dec. 13, due at Pechilingue Dec. 15, leave Dec. 19, due at Magdalena Bay, Dec. 22, leave Jan. 1, 1903, due at San Diego Jan. 11, 1903.  
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Corwin P. Rees. Arrived at New York Nov. 9.  
NEWPORT, Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman. Sailed Nov. 12 from Newport for Boston, to go out of commission.  
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Sailed Nov. 5 from Fort Monroe for Culebra.  
PURITAN, Comdr. Albert G. Berry. At Norfolk. Address there.  
TOPEKA, Comdr. John A. H. Nickels. At Norfolk. Address there.

## COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews).  
ALERT, Commander William W. Kimball. At San Juan. Sailed Nov. 3 from Colombo for Port Said. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
ALEXANDER, At Pichilingue. Address care of U.S. Consul, La Paz, Mex.  
HERCULES, Sailed Nov. 12 from Norfolk for Baltimore.  
CAESAR, Sailed Oct. 29 from New York for Manila. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
HANNIBAL, Sailed Nov. 10 from Cape Haytien for Trinidad. Address Postmaster, New York.  
LIBANON, Sailed Nov. 11 from Norfolk for Culebra. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
LEONIDAS, Arrived at Baltimore Nov. 13.  
NEBO, Sailed Nov. 3 from Malta for Colombo. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
STERLING, Arrived at Norfolk Nov. 8.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.  
FISH HAWK, Boatswain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.  
ALCONQUIN—At Baltimore, Md., temporarily. Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth.  
BEAR—On Arctic cruise, Capt. Francis Tuttle.  
BRUTWELL—At Newberne, N.C., Capt. J. A. Blamm.  
CALUMET—At New York, N.Y., 1st Lieut. C. T. Brian.  
CHANDLER—At Boston, Mass.  
CHASE—Practice ship, 1st Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, South Baltimore, Md.  
COLFAX—At Baltimore, Md., 1st Lieut. John C. Moore.  
DALLAS—At New London, Conn., Capt. W. C. De Hart.

DEXTER—At New Bedford, Mass., Capt. F. H. Newcomb.  
PESSENDER—At Detroit, Mich., Capt. James B. Moore, (retired). At Boston, Mass. Address there.  
WABASH, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.  
FORWARD—At Charleston, S.C., Capt. W. S. Howland.  
GALVESTON—At Galveston, Tex., Capt. Albert Buhner, retired.  
GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal., Capt. W. C. Cushing.  
GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash., Capt. D. F. Tozier.  
GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y., Capt. T. D. Walker.  
GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. John F. Wild.  
HAMILTON—At Savannah, Ga., Capt. W. D. Roath, retired.  
HUDSON—At New York, N.Y.  
MCULLOCH—At San Francisco, Cal., Capt. W. C. Coulson.  
MCCLANE—At Key West, Fla., Capt. A. P. R. Hanks.  
MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y., Capt. L. N. Stodder.  
WINNING—On Alaskan cruise, Capt. C. H. McLellan.  
MORRILL—At Milwaukee, Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.  
ONONDAGA—At Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. W. G. Ross.  
PERRY—Port Townsend, Wash., Capt. W. A. Failing.  
RUSH—Capt. C. C. Fenger, at Seattle, Wash., Oct. 29.  
SEMINOLE—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. H. B. Rogers.  
SLOOP SPERRY—At Patchogue, N.Y., 1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte.  
SMITH—At New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut. H. Emery.  
THETIS—Capt. M. A. Healy, San Francisco, Cal.  
TUSCARORA—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. D. A. Hall.  
WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.  
WINDOM—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. George H. Gooding.  
WINONA—At Baltimore, Md., repairing.  
WOODBURY—At Portland, Me., Capt. Edmund C. Chaytor.

G.O. 102, OCT. 13, NAVY DEPARTMENT.  
Relates to reports to the Bureau of Navigation, regarding enlisted men.

G.O. 110, OCT. 22, NAVY DEPT.  
The following Executive Order is published for the information and guidance of the Service:

Washington, D.C., October 30, 1902.  
Enlisted men of the naval service regularly detailed as signalmen shall receive the following extra compensation in addition to the monthly pay of the rating which they may hold:

Signalmen, first class	.....\$3.00
Signalmen, second class	.....2.00
Signalmen, third class	.....1.00

From and after the date of receipt of this order, all seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, or apprentices who may be detailed as signalmen will be allowed this extra compensation.

Flagsmen will be allowed four signalmen, first class; four signalmen, second class, and four signalmen, third class.

Vessels of the first class will be allowed four signalmen, first class, and four signalmen, second class.

Vessels of the second rate will be allowed four signalmen, first class, two signalmen, second class, and two signalmen, third class.

Vessels of the third rate will be allowed three signalmen, first class, one signalman, second class, and two signalmen, third class.

This, however, does not increase the allowed complement of any vessel as at present established, but is merely an allowance to men detailed as signalmen.

CHARLES H. DARLING, Acting Secretary.

G.O. 111, NOV. 1, NAVY DEPT.  
The list of saluting stations of the world, published in General Orders No. 28, is hereby ordered to be amended by the addition of the harbor of Chemulpo, Korea.  
CHARLES H. DARLING, Acting Secretary.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 7.—Rear Admiral F. P. Gilmore (retired), detached duty as member Naval Examining and Retiring Boards, Washington, D.C.; to home.

Capt. W. S. Cowles, commissioned from Nov. 2, 1902. (Section 1452, Revised Statutes, and provisions of Sec. 11, Act of Congress approved March 3, 1899.)

Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin, detached Wabash, to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., for the command of Hancock.

Lieut. H. O. Stickney, detached Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Texas.

Lieut. W. C. Herbert, detached Crescent Shipyard, Elizabeth, N.J., etc.; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., for duty in charge of engineering department on board Hancock.

Lieut. W. A. Moffett, detached St. Mary's, Nov. 15; to Minneapolis, in connection with crew of Maine, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. C. F. Preston, detached Dolphin; to command Sylph.

Ensign W. T. Tarrant, to Mohican, Nov. 17.

Ensign C. E. Courtney, to Hancock.

Ensign A. St. C. Smith, to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., for duty as inspector of ordnance, Dec. 10.

Ensign E. C. Kalbfus, to Cincinnati, Nov. 14.

Med. Insp. J. R. Waggoner, detached Marine Recruiting Rendezvous, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Surg. J. W. Baker (retired), to duty at Naval and Marine Recruiting Rendezvous, Boston, Mass.

Surg. N. H. Drake, detached Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., and continue duties on board Solace.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. M. Moore, detached Indiana; to duty in connection with fitting out Raleigh, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Midshipman G. C. Westervelt, detached Sylph, to Dolphin.

Paym. Clk. J. F. Ferguson, appointed Nov. 7, 1902, for duty in connection with settlement of accounts of Calicoa War, Mach. J. Wilson, detached duty connection with recruiting, etc.; to Hancock.

Capt. D. Johnson; orders to Chicago modified; to Supply.

Chap. S. D. Boorum, detached Columbia, Nov. 14, 1902; to home.

NOV. 8.—Lieut. G. B. Rice, detached from inspection duty at Shelby, Ohio, etc.; to the Newark.

Lieut. E. F. Eckhardt, detached Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to the Newark.

Lieut. C. M. McCormick, detached works of E. I. Du Pont & Co., Wilmington, Del., etc.; to the Newark.

Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty, detached command Saratoga, Nov. 15, 1902; to command Gloucester.

Lieut. J. F. Carter, detached Enterprise, etc.; to Minneapolis, in connection with fitting out Maine and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. W. H. Reynolds, to Hancock, Dec. 1, 1902.

Lieut. T. T. Craven, detached St. Mary's, etc.; to Newark.

Med. Dir. G. F. Winslow, detached Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Boston, Mass., etc., and wait orders.

Chief Gun. T. M. Johnston, detached Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to Newark.

Comdr. W. F. Halsey, commissioned from Nov. 2, 1902.

Lieut. Comdr. T. W. Kinkaid, commissioned from Nov. 2, 1902.

Gun. A. C. Kall, warranted from Aug. 1, 1902.

Asst. Surg. H. Shaw, appointed from Oct. 28, 1902, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade).

Asst. Paym. H. de F. Mel, appointed from Nov. 1, 1902, with the rank of ensign.

NOV. 9.—Sunday.

NOV. 10.—Comdr. V. L. Cottman, detached Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; Nov. 15; to duty in connection fitting out Wyoming, and for the command of that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. J. P. Morton, detached recruiting duty, etc., Dec.

1, 1902; to Independence in connection with crew of Wyoming, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. K. K. Crank, to works of Babcock & Wilcox Co., Bayonne, N.J., for duty as assistant inspector of machinery.

Passed Asst. Surg. A. W. Dunbar, detached Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to duty in connection with fitting out Wyoming, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Passed Asst. Surg. A. R. Alfred, to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

War. Mach. J. H. Morrison, to duty in connection with fitting out Wyoming, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Paym. Clk. O. G. Haskett, appointment dated Aug. 19, 1902, for duty on board Independence revoked.

NOV. 11.—Lieut. G. Kaemmerling, detached duty works Geo. Lawley & Son, South Boston, Mass., Nov. 15, etc.; to Solace, and on arrival of that vessel on Asiatic Station, report to commander in chief for duty at Naval Station, Cavite, P.I., assistant head steam engineering department.

Lieut. A. M. Beecher, detached Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., Nov. 25, etc.; to duty connection fitting out Maine, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. W. W. Phelps, detached Mayflower, and sick leave three months.

Civ. Engr. P. L. Reed, to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Act. War. Mach. R. F. Nourse, to Arkansas.

Paym. D. Potter, detached Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to Hancock.

Passed Asst. Paym. G. Skipwith, detached Albatross; to Marblehead.

NOV. 12.—Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tilman, detached command Newport, to command Amphitrite.

Lieut. H. H. Whitley, to Hancock.

Lieut. N. Mansfield, to Shelby, Ohio, an inspector of engineering materials.

Lieut. W. C. Miller, detached Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Independence, for duty in connection with crew of Wyoming, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. A. J. Hepburn, detached Newport, to Amphitrite.

Ensign J. F. Babcock, to Dolphin, Nov. 20, 1902, as watch and division officer.

Ensign E. J. Brown, resignation accepted, to take effect Dec. 1, 1902.

Ensign S. W. Gardner, detached Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Texas.

War. Mach. H. W. Biggs, detached Naval Recruiting Station, Chicago, Ill., etc.; to Newark.

Act. Carp. J. A. Lord, detached Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., etc.; to Solace, Dec. 1, and on arrival of that vessel on Asiatic Station to report to commander in chief for such duty as he may assign.

Act. Carp. W. O'Neill, detached Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; Dec. 1; to Solace, and on arrival of that vessel on Asiatic Station to report to commander in chief for such duty as he may assign.

Ensign J. D. Walsh, detached Newport to Amphitrite.

Act. Btsn. T. McA. Cassidy, to Newark.

Paym. Clk. F. J. Hearty, appointed Nov. 12, 1902, for duty at the Naval Station, Charleston, S.C.

Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, Yokohama, Japan, Nov. 12, 1902.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. L. Holcombe, to command Pollock Station.

Capt. R. McM. Dutton, Cavite Station; to Yokohama Hospital.

Paym. Clk. R. W. Poore, Kentucky; to home.

Lieut. H. G. Macfarland, Kentucky; to El Cano.

Lieut. F. Lyon, Monadnock; to El Cano.

Lieut. H. A. Blapham, New Orleans; to El Cano.

Midshipman W. G. Diman, Villalobos; to El Cano.

Midshipman O. C. Dowling, Villalobos; to Vicksburg.

NOV. 13.—Lieut. T. T. Craven, orders to the Newark revoked; detached St. Mary's to the Solace.

Lieut. A. L. Willard, detached Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.; to the Newark.

Passed Asst. Surg. E. J. Grow, detached Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to the Marblehead.

Passed Asst. Paymaster D. Tiffany, commissioned from Nov. 9, 1902, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade.)

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 7.—Capt. E. R. Lowndes, detached Marine Barracks, San Juan, P.R., to Marine Barracks, navy yard, New York.

NOV. 10.—2d Lieut. H. D. South, detached U.S.R.S. Franklin, to the Kearsarge.

Capt. J. C. Breckinridge, when fleet assembles at Culebra, detached U.S.S. San Francisco to command Marine Guard of the Alabama.

Capt. G. C. Thorpe, upon being relieved by Capt. J. C. Breckinridge, detached from the Alabama, to command Marine Guard of the Olympia.

1st Lieut. W. G. Powell, upon being relieved by Capt. G. C. Thorpe, detached from the S. Olympia to command Marine Guard of the San Francisco.

NOV. 11.—Capt. L. C. Lucas, report to President, Naval War College, for duty as member of permanent staff of that institution.

NOV. 12.—2d Lieut. J. K. Tracy, order of Oct. 27, 1902, directing him to proceed to New York and report to Commandant of navy yard for duty with Marine Guard of U.S.S. Kearsarge, revoked.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

NOV. 6.—2d Lieut. J. V. Wild granted an extension of leave for ten days. Surg. J. T. White assigned to the McCulloch.

NOV. 7.—Chief Engineer J. H. Chalker directed to proceed to Harrisburg, Pa., on inspection duty.

NOV. 8.—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore relieved from duty in connection with the Tuscarora.

NOV. 10.—Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired, from the Hudson to the Manhattan.

1st Lieut. W. E. Reynolds authorized to visit the Department on official business when necessary.

2d Lieut. R. Ridgely, jr., from the Manhattan to the Hudson.

Constructor J. W. Lee directed to proceed to New Orleans on inspection duty.

NOV. 11.—3d Lieut. W. A. O'Malley from the Morrill to the Tuscarora.

2d Asst. Engr. B. A. Minor from the Boutwell to the Tuscarora.

Chief Engr. G. B. Maher granted thirty days' leave.

NOV. 12.—H. E. Smith appointed gunner on the Thetis.

E. Halvorsen appointed gunner on the Forward.

E. Ostman appointed boatswain on the McLane.

Capt. C. A. Abbey and 2d Lieut. J. V. Wild were recent visitors at the Department.

## OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The War Department is advised by wire dated San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 11, 1902, of the arrival of the transport Sumner with the following military passengers: Major General Chaffee, Lieutenant Colonel Kerr, Adjutant-General's Department; Majors Phillips, Arthur and Lynch, Medical Department; Captain Lindsey, 15th Cav.; Lieutenant Harper, 7th Cav.; Vice-Governor L. E. Wright, Philippine Islands; six casuals, four general prisoners, two army nurse corps, female.



## THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 7, 1902.

Capt. B. C. Morse, 17th Inf., has gone to Whipple Barracks and Fort Apache with a detachment of recruits.

On Tuesday afternoon Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, 3d Cav., was married to Miss Marion Eells in Trinity church. The ushers were two Army men and two from the Navy, officers in full dress uniform. They were Walter S. Grant, 1st Lieut. 3d Cav., Robert F. Jackson, 1st Lieut. 3d Cav., Ensign Pettengill, U.S.N., and Ensign Sweet, U.S.N. Colonel and Mrs. Babcock came from the East to attend the wedding, and the church was filled with the prominent society people of San Francisco.

Lieut. Col. George Andrews, A.A.G., reported at Army Headquarters on Monday morning for duty as adjutant general of the Department of California. Colonel Andrews is a welcome addition to Army society circles around San Francisco.

The merchants of San Francisco gave a banquet on Monday evening at the Palace Hotel to Major W. H. Baldwin, Substantive Department, U.S. Army. Among the officers present were Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, Col. Charles A. Woodruff and Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman, 21st Inf.

In the officers' school Lieut. Col. G. S. Grimes, A.C., is director of instruction for the garrison at the Presidio, and in the 7th Infantry the three majors, Chas. A. Booth, Edward E. Hardin and Arthur C. Ducat, will each have a branch of instruction.

On Tuesday evening Comdr. W. W. Kimball, U.S.N., entertained a few guests on board the training ship Adams.

Paymaster Doherty, U.S.N., gave a luncheon on Mare Island last Sunday, complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Julian Thorn.

Mrs. J. V. White, wife of Captain White, of the Artillery Corps, gave a tea at her home at the Presidio on Thursday afternoon, to announce the engagement of her daughter, Miss Katherine T. White, to Lieut. George I. Feeter, 19th Inf.

The following officers are on leave of absence: Major Silas A. Wolf, 19th Inf.; Capt. S. L. Faison, 13th Inf.; Lieut. Albert J. Woude, 6th Cav.; Lieut. James Burke, asst. surg.; Col. Henry C. Ward, 15th Inf.

The following officers registered at headquarters during the past week: Lieut. Col. George G. Greenough, A.C.; George W. Read, Charles Young, George W. Moses, Alexander M. Miller, Jr., all captains in the 9th Cav.; Capt. E. E. Benjamin, 1st Inf.; Major W. F. Carter, surgeon; Lieut. John S. E. Young, 5th Cav.; Lieut. W. S. Brown, 10th Inf.; Lieut. Gilbert H. Stewart, 10th Inf.; Kenneth Morton, captain Ord. Dept.; Monroe C. Kerth, captain 26th Inf.; Robert M. Nolan, 1st Cav.; William Stanton, Lieut. Col. 11th Cav.; Clough Overton, captain 15th Cav.; Earl C. Carnahan, captain 5th Inf.; George E. Houle, captain 26th Inf.; A. G. Lott, captain 6th Cav.; Charles Smart, colonel, Med. Dept.; Charles W. Penrose, captain 28th Inf.; F. W. Lewis, captain 29th Inf.; W. R. Abercrombie, major 30th Inf.; Halstead Dorey, captain 5th Inf.

Mrs. T. J. Wint, wife of Brigadier General Wint, was a passenger on the transport Logan on Saturday noon.

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 12, 1902.

Mrs. Coleman, wife of the late Major Frederick Coleman, retired, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Clifton Carter.

Lieut. Russell P. Reeder, A.C., who has been sick in quarters for the past month, is again doing duty.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Valery Havard, Medical Corps, will leave the first of next week for their new station, West Point. They will be missed by a large circle of friends here.

Mrs. Ludlow, wife of the late Brigadier General Ludlow, will arrive on Monday next, to visit her sister, Mrs. Slaker.

Monday was an ideal day for football, and a large crowd of enthusiasts witnessed an exciting game between the sailors of the training ship Lancaster and the soldiers of the fort. The soldiers had a much heavier team, and have been in active training for some time under the able guidance of Lieut. Marion S. Battle, A. C. The soldiers won easily to the tune of 35 to 0.

Miss Widdifield, of Honolulu, is visiting her sister, Mrs. James F. Howell. Her attractive personality makes her a valuable addition to the social set of the post.

Afternoon teas are much in vogue now, which is very delightful, as it brings the people of the garrison together where they are separated by the natural conditions, those living on the inside of the fort from those who live on the outside of the wall; there is no reason for this separation, but nevertheless it does seem to exist, and they are brought together by these informal little functions.

A part of the North Atlantic Squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Higginson and consisting of the Kearsage (flagship), Alabama, Massachusetts and Machias, are lying here for a few days before starting for the naval maneuvers. In honor of the officers of the fleet, a hop was given by the post and class officers at the hop room in the administration building on Friday evening. The decorations were beautiful and appropriate. It was one of those delightful occasions which bring the Army and Navy together, and make them feel that not only are their interests the same, but that they are one large family.

Mrs. Slaughter, who makes her home with her daughter and son, Lieutenant and Mrs. John T. Geary, is now on a visit to her old home, Louisville, Ky.

Colonel and Mrs. C. R. Greenleaf are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Page.

## FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Nov. 8, 1902.

The Amusement Club held their first entertainment Wednesday evening at the officers' club, with Captain and Mrs. C. H. Barth and Lieut. F. J. McConnell as hosts and hostess. "Progressive conversation" occupied the first hour, Miss Helen Bubb winning the lady's prize, and Capt. F. L. Winn the men's. This was followed by a flag-guessing contest, and Mrs. Jackson carried off that prize. Later billiards, pool and ping pong were enjoyed by all. Delicious refreshments were

served during the evening, and altogether it was a delightful affair. Many guests were up from the city, besides the post people.

The friends of Lieut. J. A. Berry, A.C., were surprised to hear of his marriage to Miss Virginia Bruden, daughter of Attorney General Bruden, of Salt Lake City. The wedding took place in Los Angeles, Cal., where Miss Bruden went for her health a month ago. Their friends are showering congratulations upon them, and will be glad to welcome them home.

Lieut. Sherman Avery White gave a charming dancing party Friday night in honor of Miss Mary Porter, of Salt Lake City, and her bridal party, of which Mr. White is an usher. Dancing was greatly enjoyed until midnight, when they all went over to the officers' club and had a chafing dish supper. A very jolly little party it was, with many of the young ladies and men from town in attendance.

Mrs. W. J. Pardee, who has been confined to her house for the past two weeks, is fast recovering her usual health.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank S. Cocheu left Wednesday morning on a three months' leave of absence, and will visit Chicago, Philadelphia, New York and Indianapolis before returning.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 10, 1902.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. McGonigle have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Blanche, and Capt. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Med. Dept., U.S.A., to take place Thursday evening, Nov. 20, at 7 o'clock. Captain Fauntleroy will come from Madison Barracks, N.J., Nov. 16, to spend the week.

The engagement of Miss Mattie Stone, daughter of the Hon. J. C. Stone of this city, to Lieut. Sidney T. Burbank, 6th U.S. Inf., is announced.

Lieut. S. L. Jeffers of the post entertained a number of young women and a corresponding number of officers with a six o'clock dinner Friday evening, Nov. 7.

Mrs. Charles Barth and son, Bittman, will come the last of this month from Fort Douglas, Utah, to visit Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Bittman. Lieut. and Mrs. F. S. Bowen, of the post, returned last Monday, Nov. 3, from St. Louis. Mrs. S. S. Smith and son arrived last week from Fort Grant, Ariz., to visit Mrs. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Graham, on Third avenue.

The first of a series of dances, to be given in the city through the winter, was enjoyed on last Wednesday evening, Nov. 5, at Turner Hall. Among those attending from the post were: Major H. M. Andrews, Major D. E. McCarthy, Captain and Mrs. Flagler, Captain and Mrs. Atkinson, Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Simpson, Capt. G. W. Van Deusen, Capt. S. J. B. Schindel, Lieuts. F. W. Herschler, Prunty, Perkins, Youngberg, Fortiame, Crockett and Page; Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Schoeffel, Capt. and Mrs. Willis Uline, Capt. William H. Simmons, Miss Marie Loughborough, Miss Mary McClaughery, Miss Taylor, of Rock Island, Ill., who is visiting Mrs. J. T. Dickman at the post, will return this week to her home.

Lieut. D. C. Anderson went to Junction City, Kas., last Friday on a thirty days' leave of absence.

Lieut. Col. S. C. Mills has finished his tour of inspection and will leave here some time this week for Headquarters in Omaha. He expressed himself well pleased with the condition at the post and the condition of the men.

A large number of the Army candidates who have just completed their examinations at Fort Leavenworth left last week for their homes on furlough of thirty days, before reporting for duty. Some twenty-five went to New York. A surprisingly large number of lieutenants are Kansas boys.

Lieut. F. A. Aul left last week for Washington, D.C., where he will be stationed for some time. Lieut. A. P. S. Hyde left for New York, in answer to word announcing the serious illness of his wife, who is visiting her parents.

Lieut. and Mrs. D. C. McClelland, Capt. S. W. Van Deusen and Lieut. L. P. Schindel all spent Saturday in Kansas City.

The Artillery team of Fort Riley easily defeated the Engineers' at football on the West-parade gridiron at Fort Leavenworth Saturday afternoon, Nov. 8. The score stood 12 to 0.

Capt. William H. Simons left Saturday for a two months' leave of absence in the East.

Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen of the post, will return home this week from an extended visit with friends in New York.

## FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Washington, Oct. 26, 1902.

Captain Deems on Oct. 19 accompanied Miss Deems to Seattle, at which place she left for the East for a long visit with relatives and friends in Maryland. On her way home from the East Miss Deems will visit with the family of Colonel Grimes at the Presidio, San Francisco, and at Fort Stevens, Ore.

First Lieut. T. B. Steele, A.C., arrived at Fort Worden on Friday and joined his company, the 126th. Lieutenant Steele has but recently returned from the Philippines. He is a graduate of the University of Ballenstedt Anhalt-Dessau, Germany, as well as of Columbia College, New York, and his permanent station at Fort Worden is a welcome acquisition.

A new whaleboat has been received which was built especially for Fort Worden in Seattle. This now gives the post two boats for use.

Capt. Manus McCloskey, U.S.A., has just completed his new manual for retracting large guns on barrette carriages which will undoubtedly find favor, as it is very comprehensive and as far as known is the first work that has been gotten up for that part of the drill on guns that are so mounted.

First Sergt. Charles H. Cobet, 126th Co., Art. Co., received word on Wednesday that on a quarter section of improved land near Vancouver, which he owns, all of the buildings and many acres of standing timber have been destroyed by fire.

Fort Worden now has its full complement of the post non-commissioned staff. Ordnance Sergt. John Marine, a veteran artilleryman, was the first to arrive. Electrician Sergt. J. H. Mapes comes fresh from the submarine defense school at Fort Totten, N.Y. Post Commissary Sergt. Joseph A. Favier was relieved at Fort Missoula, Mont., to come to Worden. Sergeant Favier had long and hard service in the Philippines, having been in charge of the ration issues on General McArthur's advance. Post Q.M. Sergt. Albert Chappell is the latest arrival, having come from Fort Gibbon,

Alaska, where he has served for the past two years. (Port Townsend Leader.)

## BASEBALL AT MONTEREY.

Monterey, Cal., Nov. 4, 1902.

The officers of the 19th Infantry stationed at the Presidio, a few days ago sent a challenge to the officers of the 15th, stationed here, for a game of baseball. This, although it came unexpectedly, was readily accepted. Only a short time was available for the participants to get themselves in shape. Our visitors arrived the night before the event, and were hospitably taken care of by their comrades in arms. The next forenoon was occupied with looking over the camping ground, making new and renewing old acquaintances, and a very pleasant time in general shortened the interval before the game.

After luncheon at the regimental mess the players proceeded to the ball ground. Carriages crowded the streets of Monterey; the fence enclosing the ground was lined with about 700 soldiers, the top rail serving as a gallery. Although no announcement of the game had been made to the civilians, they evidently seemed to anticipate it, for they flocked to the ground by hundreds.

Lieut. Martin Novak, of the 19th, was unable to play on account of being ill, and his place was taken by Capt. G. W. Helms, 1st Inf. The latter acted reluctantly about the matter at first, but his brother officers overcame his objections by pulling off his coat, and adjusting a glove to his hand, and, before he became aware of it, he found himself amidst the excitement of the game, making a lively run to second. This is a list of the players:

19th	15th
Tillotson (Capt.).....c.	Savage
Allen.....p.	Watkins
Croft.....s.s.	Rittler
Sager.....1b.	Brooke (Capt.)
Rancourt.....2b.	Reese
Burkhardt.....3b.	Hickox
Bradford.....r.f.	Upton
Walling.....l.f.	Elliott
Helms (1st Inf.).....c.f.	Cook

The game was played well throughout. The first inning resulted in 2 and 2; during the next two innings the 19th gained nothing, where the 15th scored 4 each time. In the fourth the 19th made 1 home run, in the fifth none, and 3 in the 6th, making them a total of 6 in six innings. The 15th scored none in the fifth and did not play the sixth inning, leaving the game 10 to 6 in favor of the 15th. Our guests from the Presidio then declined any further wrestling for the honor of the day, although it was the impression among them that they would have gained on the 15th had they played much longer.

The pitchers and catchers on both sides did good work. Lieut. G. M. Allen, playing second, caught a hot liner and made a double play. All the players did remarkably well considering the limited practice they had had. The 19th were somewhat at a disadvantage in not bringing several battalions of enlisted men along, in order to counteract the cheering produced on the fence-rail gallery.

Major Frank Taylor, 15th Inf., commanding the regiment and camp, Lieut. Col. J. F. Huston, of the 19th, and Majors T. F. Davis and William Lassiter, of the 15th Infantry, were present; also Capt. H. L. Jackson, of the 1st Infantry. After the game the players and other visitors leisurely returned to the camp, and dined with the officers and ladies of the regiment. At 6:20 that evening the omnibus called for and carried our guests to the train, which left at 6:40.

The day was enjoyably spent by all concerned and will not soon be forgotten. Mayor Johnson, of Monterey, kindly granted the use of the grounds. Other games, to come off in the near future, are now being planned and practised for, which will make these California stations very interesting. G. A. W.

## FORT WARREN.

Fort Warren, Mass., Nov. 11, 1902.

On Monday, Nov. 10, Major and Mrs. R. H. Patterson celebrated the twenty-eighth anniversary of their marriage. During the early part of the evening they were invited out and upon their return home were surprised to find all the ladies and officers of the Post assembled there to greet them. They were further surprised when one of the officers stepped forward and, after a short speech of congratulations, presented them with a solid silver engraved card receiver, in the name of the ladies and officers of Fort Warren. The evening was spent in playing numerous games, and after refreshments were served and the loving cup passed around, all joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne." Those present were: Major and Mrs. R. H. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Otto W. B. Farr, Capt. W. W. Hamilton, Lieut. and Asst. Surg. George W. Mathews, Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Williams, Mrs. Jessops, Miss Liebke, of St. Louis, Miss Patterson, Lieut. R. I. McKenney, Lieut. J. E. Munroe, Lieut. and Mrs. B. Taylor, of Fort Andrews and Mr. Wayne Patterson.

## CAMP THOMAS.

Chickamauga, Ga., Nov. 3, 1902.

A club-room and gymnasium have been opened at the camp, which will prove a great attraction to the enlisted men. There are pool and billiard tables, and reading matter. The band concerts by the regimental band will be given on Wednesday and Friday nights of each week, and on Sunday night Chaplain Moose will conduct the usual religious services in the building. Stoves have been put up and the interior has been made very comfortable.

Colonel Baldwin, 7th Cav., commanding the post, hopes that the necessary permission will be given him by the War Department to construct riding halls, one for each of the three squadrons. These halls would serve as a comfortable place for the soldiers to drill. The new gravel walks and roads have been completed, as well as the stables, and the work on the different troop mess halls.

Capt. J. C. Waterman, 7th Cav., Oct. 30, accompanied by his family, left for the East, where he will enjoy a leave of absence which has been granted him. First Lieutenant Mitchell will be in command of the troop during his absence.

Pvt. George C. Hunter, of Troop I, committed suicide



some time during Thursday night, Oct. 30. After supper he left the troop and, without the notice of any one, took from the pistol rack his large 44-caliber Colt revolver. He went to a point about 200 yards from the hospital, which is almost a half mile from camp, and there sent a bullet through his brain. Before he took his life, he raked up a pile of leaves and lay down on this to fire the fatal shot. Hunter was only 23 years of age, and enlisted for service in the 7th Cavalry on the sixth day of last May. He gave his home as Pittsburg, Pa., and presented an honorable discharge from the 17th U.S. Inf., showing that he was a corporal in that regiment and had seen three years of hard service in the Philippines. Prior to that time, he was a volunteer in the Spanish-American War, and was regarded as a most excellent soldier.

The members of the 3d Battery football team are anxious to secure a game with some local club.

Color Sergt. Lewis C. Hull has been appointed Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant to fill the vacancy caused by the discharge of Sergeant Brislin.

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Nov. 6, 1902.

Mrs. Randall, accompanied by her sister, Miss Black, left Friday for the Hot Springs, on the Green River.

Miss Wilcox gave a Hallowe'en entertainment on the afternoon of the 31st, at which all the old-fashioned games were played to try and foretell the future. After the games were over refreshments were served. Miss Wilcox was assisted by Miss Vail and Miss Wolverton, and her guests were Mrs. Clayton, Miss Clark, Miss Davis, Miss Hathaway, Miss Moore, Miss Green, Miss Johnson and the Misses Cheyenne.

A lively football game took place Nov. 1 on the ball ground, between the 8th Battery and the 17th Infantry teams. The 8th Battery, though lighter in weight, played the better game, and when time was called at the end of the second half the score stood 4 to 0 in favor of the Artillery, the four points being made on a touchdown by Corporal Cole. An attempt to kick the goal in the second half proved a failure. Capt. W. L. Kenly served as umpire and Captain Hart as referee.

Capt. William L. Kenly and the 8th Battery made in Oregon a short time ago the fastest march of light artillery that is known up to date. The record was broken by Captain Kenly and his Battery on their return from the Big Sandy, where they had been practicing for ten days on the long distance range located there. Starting at 7 in the morning, they made the return march of thirty-two and one-half miles in four and a quarter hours, which did not include a rest of half an hour. When the troops reached their destination there was not even a scratch on any of their horses, and they turned out to drill the next day in the pink of perfection. This is the second record Captain Kenly has broken; the first time was when he brought his battery in the fight at Zapote Bridge, Philippine Islands, to within thirty-two yards of the entrenchments, the closest range ever made in light artillery, and for which Captain Kenly was brevetted.

#### FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Nov. 11, 1902.

The Fort Totten football team was defeated on Saturday by the Orange Athletic Club, score 18 to 0. The result of the game was just what was expected beforehand, inasmuch as the Orange Athletic Club has one of the strongest teams in this part of the country. It was a hard game, however, Totten preventing their opponents from scoring in the second half; and at one time had the ball on the Orange one yard line. The line up was as follows:

	Position.	Orange.
Totten.	left end	Reim (Gibson)
Livingston	left tackle	Prichard
Marion (Sheehy)	left guard	Dailey
McCabe	center	Mohor
Maloney	right guard	Miller
Persun	right tackle	Bradley
Davis	right end	Cloett
Marshall	quarter	Truax (Reim)
Segin	right half	Haubacker
Wills	left half	Allen
Owings	full back	Cummerford (Taylor)
O'Neill		

First half, 20 minutes; second half, 15 minutes; referee, Mr. Walker; umpire, Mr. Kiernan; linesmen, Mr. Kuehler and Corporal Holmes.

Corp. William F. Mitchell has been detailed as overseer in the Quartermaster's Department.

The work of transforming the old Engineer storehouse into a gymnasium is now well under way. Fully three feet of earth has been taken from the entire inside, which will give plenty of room for apparatus.

On Tuesday, Fort Totten and Fort Hamilton played their first game of football. Totten won by the score of 27 to 0.

#### FORT NIOBRARA.

Fort Niobrara, Neb., Nov. 7, 1902.

Major General Bates and staff inspected the eight companies of the 25th Infantry at this post last week.

Wednesday, Nov. 5, a heavy snow storm visited the garrison, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the soldiers, who have not seen snow for three years.

Mrs. Brush and daughter, Miss Harriett, joined Major D. H. Brush this week, coming from Chicago.

Mrs. Straat arrived from St. Louis last week. Mrs. Cronin left Monday for Fort Crook, where she will visit her brother, Lieut. J. R. R. Hannay. Mrs. Ross L. Bush left Wednesday, accompanied by her three children, for a visit of several months in California.

Lieutenant Martin left Monday on a three months' leave.

#### FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Nov. 4, 1902.

The Hallowe'en party given by the ladies of the garrison was most thoroughly enjoyed by all. Dancing and games were indulged in, and delightful refreshments were served during the evening. Major F. H. Hardie, 14th Cav., was the guest of Capt. S. P. Adams a few days last week. Captain and Mrs. Adams entertained at dinner last Tuesday evening. Every Wednesday afternoon a crowd of visitors come out from Denver to witness the Cavalry and Infantry drill. The last game of polo this season between Denver and Fort

Logan will be played at the City Park in Denver on Saturday, Nov. 8. Fort Logan has a rattling good team; a very exciting game is expected. Captain Adams, Lieutenants Pillow, Holcomb and Corbuser compose the Logan team. Ladies night at the club is always enjoyable. Last Thursday evening was especially pleasant. Some of the officers had their violins and guitars and furnished sweet music.

#### STATE TROOPS.

Col. W. W. Ladd, jr., judge advocate N.G.N.Y., in the case of two enlisted men of the 71st N.Y., who were dishonorably discharged under section 79 of the Military Code, hold that the provisions of section 79, Military Code, require that accused men must be granted hearing on trial equivalent to that they would receive at a court martial.

Interesting ceremonies will mark the unveiling of the statue to the memory of the late Adjutant Gen. Josiah Porter, of New York, at Van Cortlandt Park on the afternoon of Nov. 15 at 2 o'clock. A provisional brigade will be formed, composed of representatives from various organizations throughout the State. Colonel Franklin Bartlett, of the 22d Regiment, of which General Porter was at one time colonel, and in which he served some twenty years, will command the brigade. The entire regiment will parade, and will have the place of honor in the line. The 1st Battery, Captain Wendell, will parade in a body. Troop 1 of Squadron A, Captain Ward, and other organizations in Manhattan and Brooklyn will be among the paraders. Mrs. Robinson, daughter of General Porter, will unveil the statue, and Mayor Low will receive it on behalf of the city. The ceremonies will be in charge of Col. C. H. Luscomb.

Judging from some of the testimony given at the trial of Lieut. Joseph T. Griffin, of Co. D, 14th N.Y., there must have been an entire absence of discipline in that company. It has been testified to that members of the company used profane language in the company room against certain officers of the regiment, and behaved like a lot of rowdies, fighting and breaking furniture in the company room. A portion of the company, it is also stated, met over a beer saloon, where, while consuming the contents of a keg, they acted in an insubordinate manner by referring to Major Garcia in very uncomplimentary terms. If the company were disbanded it would be a good thing for the Guard.

Company G, 8th N.Y., will hold athletic games at the armory on the evening of Saturday, Nov. 29. A feature of the games will be a wall scaling contest, open to teams of eight men, from the Army, Navy or National Guard. The prize is a handsome trophy.

Troop 3 of Squadron A of New York has elected 1st Sergt. W. R. Wright 2d lieutenant vice Frelinghuysen, resigned.

Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U.S.A., will review the 13th N.Y., Colonel Austen, at its armory some time next month. Invitations are out for the review of the regiment by Col. George R. Dyer, of the 12th Regiment, on Friday evening, Nov. 21. There will be dancing at 9:30 o'clock, and an exhibition of firing dummy projectiles by compressed air will be given, and will form a most interesting feature of the evening.

Company I, of the 7th N.Y., has unanimously elected 1st Lieut. Benjamin B. McAlpin captain, to succeed Landon, resigned. Captain McAlpin, who is a son of former Adjutant General McAlpin, has made rapid advancement in the regiment, in which he is very popular. He is a renowned rifle shot, and has been a member of the State and Regimental rifle teams for some years, and has done remarkably fine shooting. He is known as an energetic young officer and a skilled tactician.

Drills in the 1st Naval Battalion of New York, on board the New Hampshire, began on Nov. 10, and will continue until April next. A graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy has accepted the nomination of lieutenant (J.G.) in the 1st Division. The Duncan cup, offered by former Comdr. W. B. Duncan, for the best record in marksmanship at Creedmoor, among the several divisions, has been won by the 2d Division. The battalion made the best record in its history at Creedmoor this year.

At the athletic games of the 22d N.Y., to be held at its armory on Monday evening, Nov. 24, there will be a special relay race open to the teams from Columbia College, and a special 600 yard run, handicap, open to all members of the Military Athletic League. In addition to these there will be 14 interesting events, open only to members of the 22d. Dancing will follow the games. The regiment is now recruiting at a lively rate, and two recruit classes of 30 men each are under instruction. 2d Lieutenant Wolff, of Co. B, one of the progressive young officers of the regiment, is to be elected 1st Lieutenant, Co. A. Captain Murphy held a very enjoyable dance at the armory on Monday evening, Nov. 10, which followed a very successful drill.

Brigadier General Gobin, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, has announced that he will retire from the service in August next. For some time past there has been considerable friction between the General and Division headquarters. The National Guard editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer among other things, says "It is to be very much regretted that one who has proved to be such an able soldier in days gone by feels impelled to take such a step. But there is no other course for the General to pursue. He has been out of accord with headquarters for a very long period, nursing an alleged grievance, which has embittered him to such an extent as to materially interfere with his usefulness as an officer."

Elections will be held Dec. 4, 1902, for one colonel, one lieutenant colonel and three majors for each regiment, one captain, one navigator, one commander, two lieutenant commanders for Naval Brigade, National Guard of North Carolina. Elections of all company officers will be held in armories Nov. 27, 1902.

Asst. Secretary of War Sanger is to review the 12th N.Y. at its armory some evening next month.

Battalion drills in the 9th N.Y., have been ordered for Nov. 25 and 28. There will be a regimental drill on Dec. 4.

The 47th N.Y. will be reviewed by General McLeer, at its armory, on Wednesday, Nov. 26. Dancing will follow.

An entertainment and dance will be held at the armory of the 69th N.Y. on Saturday evening, Nov. 22, and the occasion promises to be an interesting one.

#### RAISE FOR KANSAS TROOPS.

G.O. 14, OCT. 23, A.G.O., TOPEKA, KAN.

The Commander-in-Chief congratulates the Kansas National Guard upon the excellent reputation for efficiency and soldierly deportment gained while in camp during the



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recent field maneuvers at Fort Riley. Officers of the Regular Army, who do not bestow undeserved praise, have expressed themselves as especially pleased with the deportment and many points of efficiency shown by the Kansas State troops while in camp.

The Kansas National Guard went into camp under conditions that would have tested the efficiency of Regular troops, and the cheerfulness with which the discomforts and hardships were borne was a surprise to all. The avoidance of boisterous conduct and the quiet, steady deportment of the men was commented upon by the Regular officers in command, and set down as a mark of efficiency. The results show that the patient work of the regimental and company commanders have borne fruit, and it must be a source of gratification to them and to all the Guard to have tangible evidence of what their perseverance has accomplished.

The week in camp was exceedingly uncomfortable at times, and the program seriously interfered with by stormy weather, but not a moment was lost. The National Guard was at school, and learning every moment the important lesson of adjusting themselves to unfavorable conditions and caring for themselves under adverse circumstances—a training that will be invaluable hereafter. Any hesitancy that was felt in coming in contact with Regular troops for fear of adverse criticism has been removed. The militia were treated as brother soldiers, and the officers of the Army displayed unfailing courtesy at all times and under all circumstances, and imparted instruction with unwavering patience. None of our officers came in contact with officers of the Regular establishment who were not made to feel an increased dignity and given a higher appreciation of the militia service.

On the whole, this encampment was very successful, and the results will warrant the State in being more liberal with the National Guard when the Legislature acts upon the appropriations at the coming session. The condition of the Government appropriation makes it certain that the Guard can go into camp the next season completely equipped with the new service uniform, overcoats, shoes and other accessories that will add greatly to the comfort of the camp.

The entire National Guard of Kansas will join with me in expressing the high degree of appreciation we feel for the courtesy and efficient labors of Major General John C. Bates and the officers of his staff, tending to the instruction and comfort of the Kansas State troops, and for the invaluable benefits derived from the instructions of the officers of the Regular Army detailed to act upon the staff of the Kansas Brigade.

By command of the Governor.  
S. M. FOX, Adjutant General.



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### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. D. D.—The list you desire as to the denomination of the chaplains of the Army, is not made public by the War Department.

J. J.—Full particulars as to the appointment of second lieutenants in the Army, appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of July 12, 1902, page 1139. You must not be more than 27 or under 21 years of age to be appointed from civil life.

E. C. K.—The roll of a detachment of the Hosp. Corps, U.S. Army, at Cabana Barracks, Cuba, for July and August, 1902, shows Pyte, Frederick Hudson present for duty. His term of service will expire March 6, 1904.

C. C. writes: (1) I declared my intention of becoming a citizen of the U.S., and joined the U.S.A. in May, 1902. Will I be entitled to citizenship at the expiration of my enlistment? Answer—No. (2) At the present time, am I eligible to sit for a civil service examination? Answer—No. (3) Supposing I passed a civil service examination and got appointed to a position before my enlistment expired, could I claim a discharge, in order to accept the appointment? Answer—No. (4) Does the Secretary of War make any special conditions before giving permission to enlisted men to attend a civil service examination? Answer—No. (5) Can a person who knows nothing about printer's work, learn proofreading by mail? Answer—It is very doubtful.

A. W.—The muster roll of Co. F, 13th Inf., for March and April, 1902, shows William Whalen discharged April 1, 1902, at Manila, P.I., by expiration of service, a private. There is no record of his return to the U.S. or of subsequent enlistment.

H. P. T.—James K. Jenkins, late of 36th Co., C.A., (formerly Battery O, 3d Art.), was re-enlisted April 18, 1902, at San Francisco, Cal., and assigned to 32d Co., Coast Art. Roll for July and August, 1902, shows him present for duty with his company at Fort Liscum, Alaska, a corporal. His term of service will expire April 17, 1905.

W. P. N.—The roll of Troop H, 11th Cav., stationed at Vigan, Ilocos Sur, P.I., for July and August, 1902, shows Pyte, Percy E. Noonan transferred to 1st Reserve Hospital, Manila, P.I., Aug. 28, 1902. His name is not borne on reports of deaths to include Oct. 15, 1902. His term of service will expire March 28, 1904.

OLD SOLDIER—You are eligible to become a member of the National Society, Army of the Philippines. The annual dues are \$1 per year. Address F. M. Shulte, secretary, 624 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn., who will be pleased to furnish full particulars. All officers or men, who served honorably in the Philippines are eligible to membership.

retary, 624 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn., who will be pleased to furnish full particulars. All officers or men, who served honorably in the Philippines are eligible to membership.

F. M. II.—In our issue of July 12, 1902, page 1139, we published G.O. 71 from the Headquarters of the Army, giving full particulars governing the appointment of civilians to the Army as second lieutenants. No officers are appointed to the Pay Corps now. They are detailed from the line.

M. M.—A retired soldier is eligible for admittance to a soldier's home. The fact that a man is a retired soldier does not prevent him from holding any civil position. For full particulars regarding rules of admittance to soldiers' home, Washington, D.C., apply to Commissioner of Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C.

J. P. D.—The U.S. Government does not interfere in any way with the marriage of young officers, and a lieutenant is free to marry any time he chooses, without getting any permission to do so. An officer has to pay for his subsistence, whether married or unmarried. At some posts a general mess is formed, where families can dine at a more reasonable rate than otherwise. Officers are not furnished fuel free by the Government. They can purchase it from the Q.M.D. at reduced rates.

L. R. L.—The following are the dates of the retirement of the officers you mention: Lieut. Col. Frank A. Smith, May 15, 1913; Major Alfred Reynolds, March 2, 1913; Major Henry A. Greene, Aug. 5, 1920; Major John G. Ballance, May 9, 1917; Major Charles J. Crane, April 30, 1916; Major Robert K. Bailey, Sept. 5, 1911; Major Alfred C. Sharpe, Sept. 12, 1914; Major James A. Irons, Feb. 21, 1921; Major Robert L. Bullard, Jan. 15, 1924.

SUBSCRIBER.—The Army Recruiting Station at Grand Rapids, Mich., is still open at 25 Canal street.

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### BORN.

GARDNER—At Fort Caswell, N.C., Saturday, Nov. 8, 1902, to the wife of Capt. Rogers F. Gardner, Art. Corps, a son.

SCHULTZ—At St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 23, 1902, to the wife of Lieut. Theodore Schultz, 14th U.S. Cav., a daughter, May Catherine.

### MARRIED.

BAIRCOCK—EELLS—At San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 4, 1902, Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, 3d U.S. Cav., to Miss Marion Eells.

BOWEN—ALFORD—At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 29, 1902, by Chaplain John A. Randolph, 6th Inf., Lieut. Frank S. Bowen, 6th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mildred Alford, daughter of Mrs. Marie Stevens Alford.

DAVIS—HALL—At Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 12, 1902, Capt. Robert C. Davis, 17th U.S. Inf., to Miss Ruby C. Hale.

DIVALL—LAMAR—At Augusta, Ga., Nov. 5, 1902, Major William F. Divall, Art. Corps, U.S.A., to Mrs. Maria Cuming Lamar.

GARDENHIRE—POOLE—At Zamboanga, Mindanao, P.I., Sept. 17, 1902, Lieut. W. C. Gardenhire, 15th U.S. Cav., and Miss Frances Poole, niece of Capt. E. A. Root, 10th U.S. Inf.

HALL—HARRINGTON—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 12, 1902, Capt. Newt H. Hall, U.S.M.C., to Miss Rosa Harrington, daughter of Col. F. H. Harrington, U.S.M.C.

HANNA—RICHARDS—At Bloomfield, N.J., Nov. 12, 1902, Lieut. Matthew E. Hanna, 2d U.S. Cav., to Miss Helen D. Richards.

HEAT—WRIGHT—At Germantown, Pa., Nov. 12, 1902, Lieut. Col. David P. Heat, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., to Miss Josephine B. Wright.

HERR—NIELSON—At the home of his mother, Mrs. Emma Herr, 388 West Market street, Tiffin, Ohio, Rev. J. D. Huhner, officiating, Lieut. Charles F. Herr, U.S.A., and Miss Edith Louise Nielson.

KIPP—BLOODGOOD—At Stockholm, Cal., Nov. 6, 1902, Lieut. Howard Kipp, U.S.M.C., to Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood.

PATRICK—COOLEY—At Plainfield, N.J., Nov. 11, 1902, Miss Grace Webster Cooley, to Capt. Mason M. Patrick, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.

RUTHERFORD—LYSFER—At Detroit, Mich., Nov. 12, 1902, Capt. Samuel McPherson Rutherford, 4th U.S. Cav., to Miss Florence M. Lyster.

STEWART—MONTGOMERY—At Alameda, Cal., on Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1902, by the Rev. T. J. Lacey, rector of Christ church, Alameda, Charles Stewart, son of Col.

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Joseph Stewart, U.S.A., retired, to Miss Queen E. Montgomery, of Alameda.

STEWART—VINA—At Annapolis, Md., Nov. 11, 1902, Donald Stewart to Miss Matilda Vina, niece of Pay Inspector W. W. Goldsborough, U.S.N.

WHITE—TINGUE—At Troy, N.Y., Nov. 12, 1902, Ensign Richard D. White, U.S.N., to Miss Carliotta Tingle.

WISE—BOOTH—At Richmond, Va., Nov. 12, 1902, H. A. Wise, brother of Capt. H. D. Wise, 9th U.S. Inf., to Miss Henrietta E. Booth.

### DIED

PORTER—At Petersburg, Va., Nov. 8, 1902, William David D. Porter, eldest son of the late Rear Admiral David D. Porter, U.S.N.

RUFF—At Baltimore, Md., Nov. 6, 1902, Mrs. Martha Parker Ramsey Ruff, sister of the late Lieut. Charles Ramsey, 21st U.S. Inf.

WATSON—At Haddonfield, N.J., Nov. 1, 1902, Mrs. Mary E. Watson, wife of Chief Sailmaker Frank Watson, U.S.N.

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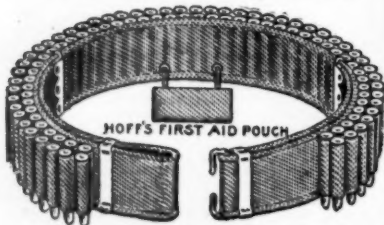
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### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The official history of the war with China in 1894-95, recently published by Japan, gives interesting details of the losses suffered by the Japanese in the naval battle of Yalu, from which it appears that altogether twelve Japanese men of war, with a total personnel of 3,826 officers and men, took part in the action. These vessels were struck by 134 Chinese projectiles, these latter killing 90 and wounding 208 officers and men. The greatest loss was suffered by the Matsushima, which had 35 killed and 78 wounded; the percentage of losses being 27 per cent. of the number of the crew on board the Matsushima, 22 per cent. on board the Akashi, 18 per cent. on the Hiei, and less than 10 per cent. on board the other vessels. The medical staff of the fleet comprised 60 persons, of whom 26 were surgeons, and the loss among the latter amounted to 7.7 per cent. Among the other officers of the fleet the loss was 7.2 per cent.; among the men 6.5 per cent.; among the stokers and engine-room staff 2.1 per cent.; and among the sick bay attendants 11.8 per cent.

All the torpedo-boat destroyers for the British Navy, nineteen in number, which were authorized by the programs of 1901 and 1902-03 have now been ordered from the contractors, as well as the nine torpedo-boats of the same programs. The destroyers are all named after British rivers.

The Chaplain of the British Fleet, during the period he holds that appointment, is to be given the ecclesiastical dignity of archdeacon under the Archbishop of Canterbury, in order that he may be placed in official relation with the Archbishop on spiritual matters concerning the Church in his Majesty's Navy. As it would be impossible to make our Fleet Chaplains, if we had them, archbishops, it would be necessary to give them the rank of Rear Admiral to support their dignity.

The contract made by the Danish Government with

the firm of Krupp provides that the new Danish field artillery shall consist of 128 7.5 centimetre guns, firing projectiles weighing 6.5 kilogrammes. The guns are to be furnished with recoil brakes, and to fire from sixteen to twenty shots a minute. The gunners are to be protected from shrapnel fire by an armor shield.

The Japanese battleship Shikishima, which went ashore in a typhoon off Yokosuka, has been refloated. It is not believed that any serious damage has been sustained.

With a view to furnishing spectacles free to British and native troops in India, where, by their aid, soldiers suffering from defects of vision would become efficient, the Commander in Chief has called on medical officers to report how many men will require glasses, and the cost per annum. In 1784 Volney declared that of every hundred persons in the streets of Cairo twenty were blind, and ten one-eyed, while twenty more had some disease of the eyes. In 1804 about 2,000 British soldiers returned blind to England. Thanks to hygienic improvements, the English army of occupation suffers hardly at all now from ophthalmia.

The introduction of shields for the protection of men serving field pieces has been quickly followed by a counter move to restore to guns their offensive power. To this end experiments are being carried out in Germany with shrapnel filled with steel bullets, in place of the mixed balls hitherto employed, and it is stated that it has been found that the steel bullets have, as against the shields used for the protection of gun detachments, a considerably increased penetrative power.

The new articles of war for the German Army, superseding those issued in October, 1872, have just been promulgated. As many of the soldiers do not understand German, the articles have been translated into Lithuanian, Polish, Danish, and French. This very lengthy document exhorts the army to maintain the dignity of the profession by bravery in war, by obedience in peace, and by love of throne and country. Article 4 says that in proportion to the soldier's capability and knowledge is the way to the highest army posts open. A pension or civil service appointment is promised to time-expired and wounded men.

The cadets of the British Royal Military Academy are deluging the War Office and the press with protests against a recent order restricting their privilege of visiting relatives from Saturday afternoon to Sunday evening so as to limit their absence to Sunday. These young men ought to take a course at our military academy so that they may better appreciate the privileges they still enjoy in the matter of furloughs.

The French are proposing to make their barracks less unsightly, and barrack life to that extent less distasteful. A beginning is being made with the barracks of the Republican Guard in Paris, the long expanse of asphalt courts being transformed into green lawns, parterres, borders, and in all respects made to look as much like a park as possible. Similar efforts are being made at Limoges and several other garrison centers.

The Army and Navy Gazette commends to the attention of the British War Commission the extract from Alison's "History of Europe," dealing with the blunder of the civil and military departments during Wellington's campaigns in the Peninsula up to 1811. It is equally applicable to our own military service. The historian says: "In peace they (the English people) invariably relax the sinews of war. No amount of experience can persuade them to take any antecedent measures, either to avert disaster or assure success. They constantly expect that their armies, newly raised, untrained and inexperienced, are to vanquish their enemies in every encounter. . . . The ministry shared in the general deficiencies. Trained for the most part to civil professions, they were generally unfit to judge of military arrangements. Above all they were, to an extent which appears almost inconceivable, unaware of the vital importance of time in war. They almost always attended in the end to the generals'

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requests, but they often did so at a period when the season for gaining the important effects anticipated from them had passed. It is vain to ascribe these unhappy arrangements to the fault of any particular body of men. They obviously arose from general causes, for they characterize equally the first years of every contest in British history. Many a Byng has been morally executed for faults really owing to the constitution of his country. If foresight and wisdom in previous preparation, commensurate to their vigor and resolution when warmed to the contest, had been given to democratic societies, the English people in modern (as the Roman in ancient) times must long since have obtained the empire of the world."

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Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A., in temporary command.  
Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila. Major Gen. Geo. W. Davis  
Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Address Manila, P. I.  
Department of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters Iloilo.  
Department of Mindanao.—Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters Zamboanga, P. I.  
Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Robert F. Hughes, U.S.A.  
Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.  
Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver Colo. Brig. General Frederick Funston, U.S.A.  
Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.  
Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn., Brig. General W. A. Kobbé, U.S.A.  
Department of Texas.—Headquarters San Antonio, Tex. Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.  
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Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

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#### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops L and M at Fort Sheridan, Ill.  
3d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Troop E, Boise Barracks, Idaho; F, Fort Yates, Dak.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; Troops B and C, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.  
4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.  
5th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.  
8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. T. V.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.  
9th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.  
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, Fort Russell, Wyo.; F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.  
11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.  
13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K.

L and M, Fort Meade, S.D.; E, F, G and H, Fort Keogh, Mont.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Duchesne, Utah; B, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.  
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4th. Ft. Myer, Va.	19th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
5th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.	20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
6th. Ft. Myer, Va.	21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.	22nd. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.	23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
9th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.	24th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.	25th. Manila, P. I.
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	26th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.
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13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.	28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th. Manila, P. I.	29th. Ft. Sill, Okla.
15th. Manila, P. I.	30th. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.

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Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. De Soto, Fla.	64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
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3d. Ft. Getty, S.C.	66th. Camp McKinley, H. I.
4th. Jackson, La.	67th. Camp McKinley, H. I.
5th. Ft. Screven, T. I., Ga.	68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
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10th. Ft. Getty, S.C.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla.	74th. Ft. Williams, Me.
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.	75th. Ft. Preble, Me.
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17th. Santiago, Cuba.	80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
18th. Cienfuegos, Cuba.	81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.
19th. Santiago, Cuba.	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
20th. Havana, Cuba.	83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
21st. Cienfuegos, Cuba.	84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
22d. Havana, Cuba.	85th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
23d. Havana, Cuba.	86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
24th. Havana, Cuba.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
25th. Manila, P. I.	88th. Ft. Mansfield, R. I.
26th. Ft. Flagler, P. S., Wash.	89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
27th. Manila, P. I.	90th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
28th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.	91st. Jackson Bks., Md.
29th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.	92d. Presidio, S. F., Cal.
30th. San Diego Bks., Cal.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Me.
31st. Manila, P. I.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
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59th. Presidio, Cal.	122d. Key West, Fla.
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27th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
28th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
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U. S. Engineer Office, 2001 I Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., November 6, 1902. Sealed proposals for dredging in Rappahannock River, Milford Haven, and Carter's Creek, Virginia, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, December 1, 1902, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lieut. Col. Engrs.

U. S. Engineer Office, 2001 I St., N.W., Washington, D.C., November 6, 1902. Sealed proposals for dredging in Breton Bay, Md., and Lower Machodoc Creek, Va., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, December 6, 1902, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lieut. Col. Engrs.

U. S. Engineer Office, 2001 I St., Washington, D.C., October 27, 1902. Sealed proposals for dredging and for furnishing and placing riprap stone in Any Costa River, D.C., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, November 28, 1902, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lieutenant Colonel Engineers.

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## HONOR AND PAY.

A recent reference in the Army and Navy Journal to "records" brings to mind the following incident: During a lull in the fire of Parker's Gatling guns on the afternoon of July 1, 1898, on San Juan Hill, noticing an old-time Regular's meritorious work with a Gatling, I remarked: "Corporal, you should receive the medal of honor for the past half hour's work." "Thank you, Captain," and, drawing himself up to that "attention," known so well to those acquainted with the Regular of old, and casting an eye on the ad-interim honors of his lance corporal's chevrons, he continued: "And, Captain ain't the chevrons's great honors with my duty and the corporal's pay on the company rolls?"

During the night the gun squad listened to the corporal's story of the above, and the writer will never forget the whispered comments of the corporal and his squad.

"A medal—well, if I'd have some kin who'd keep up my blood and some day there'd be a son or a daughter of a something, like them, to wear it, it would be good enough, but I'd lose it like my lance corporal's pay when leaving the Gatling detachment for my company."

"Suppose you get a certificate of merit and the extra pay?" suggested a comrade.

"Now yer talking—the extra pay for me and the company history for my kin-folks, eh?"

MARCOITTE.

## D. APPLETON &amp; CO.

The publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., New York, announces its removal from the quarters at 72 Fifth avenue, which it has occupied since 1894, to a new building at 436 Fifth avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth street. This is in line with the uptown tendency of business in New York, but in choosing their new location the house had in mind its proximity to the new public library, which will be only one block distant. In connection with their removal, Messrs. Appleton & Co. have issued in pamphlet form an interesting history of the house, from the time of its establishment in 1825. In that year Daniel Appleton removed his drygoods business from Boston to New York and set up his shop in Exchange place. Here he began the importation of books for the retail trade, placing his son, William Henry, in charge of that department. The book business soon overshadowed the drygoods department, and the latter was abandoned. In 1831 the firm began the publication of books on their own account. As the years passed it was found necessary to remove several times to larger quarters, and each time the site was farther up town. In 1868 the publishing business had increased to such an extent that the manufacturing department was removed from Franklin street, New York, to Brooklyn, where buildings were erected covering nearly a whole square.

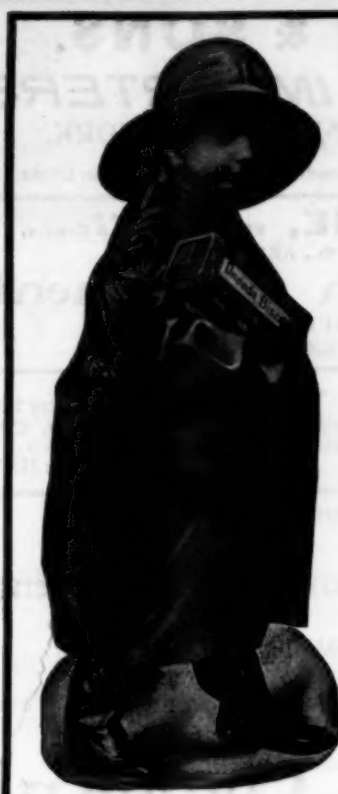
During its long and honorable career the house of D. Appleton & Co. has been identified with the leading figures in literature and science, not only in this country but abroad, as well, and it has given to the world some of the best products of their brains. Some of the great successes of this house have been Appleton's Universal Cyclopaedia, of which 173,500 sets have been sold, or enough to fill seventy-five miles of shelf room; Webster's Spelling Book, of which 31,155,000 copies were sold up to 1890, when the school book branch of the business was turned over to the American Book Company, and in later years by "David Harum," which has run through 96 editions or 654,000 copies, making it, with the exception of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the most popular American novel.

The departments devoted to medical works and to Spanish publications are especially noteworthy, the importance of the latter having greatly increased since the Spanish-American War.

Mr. William Worthen Appleton, son of William Henry Appleton, is now the president of the company. Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th Regiment, New York National Guard, is the vice-president; the branches in London, Chicago and Boston are in charge of Messrs. D. Sidney Appleton, Edward D. Appleton and Charles A. Appleton respectively, while the subscription book department is in charge of Mr. Robert Appleton. Mr. Henry C. Appleton, the travelling representative, completes the list of the seven members of the third generation, who now conduct the business.

## ENGLEHARDT LIFE RAFT.

The Englehardt collapsible life-boat, which was tested recently at the dock of the North German Lloyd Line, Hoboken, N.J., as stated in the Army and Navy Journal of Nov. 8, has attracted the attention of experts both in this country and abroad, and is pronounced by many of them the simplest and most practical life-saving invention yet produced. In view of the fact that one of these boats is now on U.S.S. Illinois for trial, a brief description of the invention may be of interest. The three main points claimed for this boat by its inventor are that it can be brought into boat shape ever while afloat and almost instantaneously, that even if damaged it is unsinkable when carrying as many persons as can be crowded into it and that it takes up the smallest possible space when folded up. Before being extended the boat is practically a raft composed of a framework of American green ash bent to shape. The bottom is constructed of cork slabs, one inch thick. The buoyancy of the raft, on which its efficiency depends, is secured by the liberal use of a newly discovered vegetable substance known as capock, said to be seven times more buoyant than cork. Sixteen canvas bags filled with this material are placed on the floor between the ribs of the raft, and covered with a light



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wooden flooring. Two stout beams are placed across and fastened to the rail, and by means of an ingenious but simple contrivance, consisting of a small winch in the center of the boat and four pliable steel ropes working on pulleys, the gunwale and cross beams can be raised about a foot and a half, so converting the raft into a serviceable life-boat. As the gunwale is raised socket knees are erected, the canvas skin falling into place at the same time. The lever by which the winch is operated can be worked by a child. The length of the boat is 20 feet, beam 6 feet and height when folded 10 inches, when unfolded 2 feet 6 inches.

This boat overcomes the difficulty usually encountered in launching life-boats. Being constructed throughout of buoyant material, even if stove in it will still float and support the same number of people as if undamaged. Owing to its flat bottom it is uncaptizable. The boat is arranged for carrying provisions, water,

oars, compass, etc., and shelter is provided for passengers. It has been recently pointed out in the newspapers that nearly all the transatlantic steamers, while complying with the law as to the number of lifeboats carried, have still not enough room in their boats to accommodate all on board. As three of these collapsible boats can be carried in the space occupied by one ordinary lifeboat, it would seem that a way could be found out of this difficulty.

Gertrude B. Williams, of Norwalk, O., is the great-great-granddaughter of a soldier of the French and Indian War of 1763, a great-granddaughter of a soldier of the Revolutionary War, a granddaughter of a soldier of the War of 1812, daughter and wife of soldiers of the Civil War, and mother of two soldiers of the late Spanish-American War.

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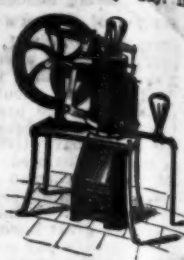


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